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STRIKE AT LAWRENCE THEME OF SETH LOW FOR CIVIC FEDERATION

It Shows, He Says in Annual Address at Convention, Capital and Labor Are at Variance in United States

PRAISE FOR UNIONS

Industrial Peace and Efficiency to Be Found by Employers Cooperating With Them Fully, Speaker Says

WASHINGTON—Just as the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France came up for action in the Senate today, as the most forward step ever taken for international peace, the National Civic Federation opened its twelfth annual meeting, which for three days will be devoted to a discussion of the best methods of promoting "industrial peace and progress."

After President Taft had addressed the delegates who came from 30 states, Seth Low, president of the federation, delivered his annual address, in which he said that the Lawrence strike and similar occurrences in many places "are episodes of such a character as to awaken the most serious reflection." They show, he said, that the relations between capital and labor in this country are far from satisfactory.

"The pathway to industrial peace and industrial efficiency is to be found in the hearty cooperation of employers with labor unions, in the confident expectation that when the right of workingmen to collective bargaining passes unchallenged in practice, the right of working men to forego collective bargaining if they wish to do so will be equally unchallenged," he said.

"So long as an employer uses non-union labor as a weapon to make collective bargaining on the part of his employees impossible the conflicts which have heretofore marked the transition from autocrat to democratic industry must be expected to continue. In a day when China has become a republic in the family of nations, the trend toward the conduct of industry by mutual agreement between employer and employed would appear to be irresistible."

He said that the "open shop, ordinarily, is not a shop where union and non-union men work side by side, but a shop from which union men are excluded if they live up to union principles."

And if the various organizations of employers persist in their efforts to crush unionism, he said, the states and Congress will curb them with drastic legislation.

"Some of the largest corporations in this country offend in practice," he said, "against the primary law of fairness, the right of workers to collective bargaining through leaders of their own choice and in so doing they are, in my judgment, more responsible for the growth of revolutionary socialism than all other agencies combined."

Mr. Low praised the American Federation of Labor, but of Samuel Gompers he said:

"It is impossible to deny that Mr. Gompers, as president of the American Federation of Labor, made a lamentable mistake when the McNamaras were arrested, not in assuming their innocence, but in attacking as an enemy of organized labor everybody who believed them guilty. He should have remembered they might be guilty. If the federation in the future wishes to command public sympathy and confidence, it must be prompt to disown all violence connected with the cause of labor."

Mr. Low discussed the growth of "revolutionary socialism," as typified by the Industrial Workers of the World. They, he said, "are seeking a social revolution instead of a social evolution."

He criticized the management of the Lawrence strike. Only under the plan of the American Federation of Labor, he said, can this country hope to have strikes prevented as it "maintains that though the interests of capital and of labor are not identical they are usually reconcilable."

BROADER LAWS FOR HOLDING UTILITIES' SECURITIES URGED

Gas and Electric Commissioners Have a Hearing on Measure for Codification of Present Statutes

QUESTIONS RAISED

Samuel H. Pillsbury appeared before the legislative committee on public lighting today and advocated broader legislation in regard to the holding of stock of gas, electric light, heat and power companies.

W. Rodman Peabody, counsel for several lighting companies, argued for more specific statutes as to the application to various kinds of companies so that these concerns may be certain as to the section under which they are operating. There was no opposition and the hearing was closed.

It was pointed out by the board that some companies incorporated under the "business corporation law of 1903" are carrying on by indirect means the gas and electric light business, which is expressly excluded from incorporation under that act. This is being done through the agency of a holding company.

In a bill to so change the law as to prevent this indirect violation of the law which the board has submitted it is provided that "a corporation organized under 'the business corporation law,' shall not, without the authority of the General Court, own or control more than 10 per cent of the capital stock of a corporation organized under the general or special laws of the commonwealth, for the purpose of carrying on within the commonwealth the business of a gas or electric light, heat or power company."

In this connection the board says in its report:

"Companies may lawfully be organized to hold and own the whole or a majority of the stock of other corporations, domestic or foreign, but there has been considerable doubt whether a holding company so organized may own the whole or a majority of the capital stock of two or more gas or electric light, heat or power companies. During the past year, however, the question has been definitely raised, and the attorney-general has ruled not only that a holding company so organized may do this, but that a holding company may be incorporated for the express purpose of so doing."

"The board is unwilling to believe that, had the question been explicitly brought to the attention of the Legislature when this act was under consideration, it would have so framed the business corporation law as to permit a corporation to carry on by indirect means any of the businesses which are expressly excluded from incorporation under that act. The board, therefore, recommends that corporations organized under the act referred to be prohibited from owning the whole or a controlling interest in the capital stock of a gas or electric light, heat or power company."

The board further says that considerable confusion has resulted from the use in the law of terms, the definition of which are not clear. The terms "power" and "electric light" as applied to companies manufacturing electricity are cited as illustrations.

"A distinction between 'electric light' and 'power' companies was evidently intended by the various statutes," says the board, "and for this reason, as a practical question of administration and policy, this distinction has been observed, but the rapid development in the methods of generating, transmitting and selling electricity, and its more varied and extended use, have tended to make this distinction somewhat uncertain and increasingly difficult of application. Indeed, the board for some time past has been in a measure compelled to act on the theory that an electricity supply company is engaged in selling electrical energy or power, even though it may be still within the statutory designation of an 'electric light' company, and that its obligations and duties are not necessarily controlled by the use which its customers may make of the electricity supplied."

SCENES AT THE LAWRENCE STATION DESCRIBED AT CONGRESS HEARING



House committee on rules hearing testimony of children. Representative Wilson is standing in foreground and seated back of him is one of the boy strikers

WASHINGTON—More members of the Lawrence strikers' committee testified before the House rules committee today. Their statements concerned the alleged abuse of women at the Lawrence railroad station. Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, was a spectator at today's hearing. Tema Comitta, a member of the Philadelphia committee, which went to Lawrence for the children, described the scene at Lawrence station. She told of securing the consent of parents to take children away and of taking them to the station.

"I took the children and lined them up two by two, in order to get them through the station door," said the girl. "The children went before me, and when I got to the door I saw a struggling mass. I just don't know how it happened. It was all confusion, but I remember that afterward the children were thrown in the patrol wagons."

While Miss Comitta was testifying

Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, entered the room and took a place on the platform with the committee. She watched the witnesses closely and listened intently to the testimony.

Samuel Knebel from Philadelphia was the next witness. He declared that when he reached Lawrence the streets were filled with soldiers, police and detectives. On the day he planned to take the children from Lawrence, he said, Marshal Sullivan personally told him:

"These children will not leave Lawrence."

Mr. Knebel described dramatically the scene at the station and declared that many women were clubbed by the police. Mr. Knebel said that after the hearing the children were dragged from their parents.

"Why?" asked Representative Pou.

"To be taken to the poor house," "But," interrupted Representative Stanley, "I thought they violated the in-

terstate commerce law to keep these children with their parents. Surely you must be mistaken in saying they tried to separate them!"

"No, this is what they did," said Knebel.

"What on earth did they want to lock the children up for?" demanded Representative Pou.

"I don't know, ask them," said Knebel.

"Were any of these bad children? Did any of them carry firearms or dangerous weapons?" asked Representative Henry.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Knebel.

"Were these children tried?" asked Mr. Pou.

"Yes, they were. The mothers were fined."

"This is the most serious thing we have developed so far," said Mr. Pou, "and I wish you would have put on the stand everyone who knows anything about the way these children were locked up in that place."

BOTH SIDES HEARD ON BILL REBATING TAX ON BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Merits of Mayor's Measure Urged Before Legislative Committee by J. J. Corbett of City Law Department

SAID TO BE ILLEGAL

Opponents Contend There Is No More Reason for Exemption Than in Case of the Art Museum

Mayor Fitzgerald's bill providing in effect that the Boston opera house may be exempt from taxation, was considered by the committee on cities of the Legislature today. Joseph J. Corbett of the city law department appearing in favor of the bill, while it was opposed by Frank Seiberlich of Jamaica Plain.

Mr. Corbett said the fact that Boston has an opera house is due primarily to the beneficence of one man who has enabled Boston to hear the finest artists in the world at a considerable financial loss to himself. The city, he said, looks upon the opera house as an educational institution and as such it should receive the same privileges that are extended to other educational institutions.

He was asked how much would be available for the institution under the terms of the mayor's bill and replied that the property is assessed for \$500,000, and the city's tax rate is \$16.40 and that would yield about \$800,000 a year.

Chairman Newhall asked what the schedule of tickets would be obtained for 50 cents, but Mr. Seiberlich interrupted to remark that the lowest price was 81, and a person must climb 116 steps to reach those seats. The chairman then inquired how many of the poorer classes who would have to bear the burden if this money were taken out of the tax levy are able to attend the performances, and Mr. Corbett replied that many of them did. He urged that the Legislature should encourage anything which tends to improve the surroundings and the education of the people, whether it be the opera house or the art museum.

Senator Denny expressed the opinion that the art museum is even more of an educational institution than the opera house, but the committee had already rejected a similar proposition for that.

Mr. Seiberlich said the opera house was a business proposition, and the bill an example of class legislation.

The promoters know, he said, that the opera house could not be exempt from taxation under the constitution. So they attempted to circumvent the constitution by permitting the tax to be rebated. He pointed out that one-twentieth of the wealth of the nation is within 25 miles of the State House, and said the bill is aimed to give financial aid to men who do not need it. Mr. Seiberlich said there was no precedent for such legislation anywhere.

EFFECTS OF STRIKE SHOWN EVERYWHERE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Great Western Works Shut—Cardiff Docks Deserted—Trains Being Taken Off—Foundries Are Stopping

PREMIER IN DENIAL

Mr. Asquith Tells House of Commons That He Did Not Say Minimum Wage Would Be Extended to All Trades

(Special cable to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Asquith's statement on the subject of the government negotiations to end the present coal strike was listened to with intense interest by the House of Commons. He was really able to add nothing to what was already known.

The most dramatic point of his speech was the flat contradiction he gave to the stories which had been started by some of the miners' representatives present during his address to the men as to the government's intention with regard to a minimum wage for all trades.

Meanwhile the effects of the strike are spreading in every direction. Two thousand five hundred trains have already been taken off; the Great Western Locomotive Works at Swindon are closed; the local stations around London are being shut; the docks at Cardiff are deserted; everywhere the foundries are being closed down and tens of thousands of workers added every day to the army of the unemployed.

PREMIER'S APPEAL IN HUMANITY'S NAME PROVES FRUITLESS

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The premier today made a final appeal to the committees of miners and operators asking them to make mutual concessions to end the strike. He pointed out that the national business, already gravely affected, would be completely tied up by the end of the week and that millions of men, women and children were facing want.

The situation is critical. The price of food is going up daily. The abandonment of freight trains by the various railroads has curtailed the milk supply of the cities. Fresh meats are at a premium, while the store of salt and smoked footstuffs is rapidly being diminished. Canned goods are being exhausted, although the dealers have doubled their prices. Flour for bread is running low.

All this and more was made plain by the premier today when the three-cornered conference between the miners, operators and government was resumed. He made his appeal on the ground of humanity and asked the miners to go back to work and trust to Parliament to enforce their chief demand, the establishment of a minimum wage scale.

The men said that they were working under the instructions of the rank and file. The entire situation had been canvassed, the premier was told, before the referendum vote was taken and it was agreed that want would be preferable to a continuation of existing conditions where the majority of the miners and their assistants, now on strike, were unable to earn more than enough to pay for the coarsest kind of food.

The men told the premier they believed that if they went back to work he would be unable to force a minimum wage bill through Parliament. They said that it would be opposed by the manufacturers everywhere who would argue that it savored of paternalism and, if applied to the coal industry, would immediately have to be extended to every avocation.

There is said to be no hope of foreign assistance. The coal en route or ordered from America will hardly be sufficient to provide fuel for heating and cooking purposes in the big cities. French coal is not on the market and a strike of coal miners is impending in Germany.

The general council of the miners today declined the offer made by the railway employees union to order a sympathetic strike on all of the railroads to force pressure on the operators in favor of the miners.

Because of the coal strike the sailings of the American line steamers Philadelphia on March 13 and New York on March 20 have been cancelled.

COURTS ORDERING "HARD LABOR" FOR SUFFRAGISTS

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Bow street police court was full today with women arrested for participation in last night's gathering. Two, Victoria Simmons and Lillian Bell, were sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor. They were loudly cheered by the other defendants.

The sentences of a score of other suffragists included the "hard labor" provision. Most of the magistrates served notice on the women that hereafter all sentences will include hard labor, a new departure. The women, however, say they will refuse to work.

The city looks as if it were in a state of siege. Nearly every big store window is boarded up. The banks maintain special guards outside to keep the women away. The entire metropolitan police is on continual duty. Every one is kept moving and women suspected of planning violence are placed in vehicles and taken to the police stations to be searched.

The Times today demands that all of the leaders of the suffragists be prosecuted on charges of conspiracy to break the law. This is a felony punishable by sentences up to seven years. The government hesitates to act thus severely, although the demand is joined in by the shopkeepers whose property has been destroyed.

The women hope this action will be taken. If it is, they say, they are sure to win as they insist Englishmen will never consent to their wives and daughters being made felons because they demanded their political rights.

SALESMANSHIP COURSE TO CLOSE

Closing session of the course in salesmanship at the Y. M. C. Union hall will be held this evening, when Prof. Colin A. Scott will talk. Nathaniel C. Fowler, Jr., director of the course, and Col. Frank L. Locke, president of the Union, will sum up the results of the course.

EXPOSITION BILL DELAYED

Consideration of the bill for a Massachusetts commission on the Panama-Pacific exposition was postponed today till Thursday by the committee on federal relation of the Legislature.

FIRE IN EASTON, PA.
EASTON, Pa.—Fire today did \$400,000 damage in Easton. Eight business places were destroyed.

CHINA NOW QUIETER AND DR. SUN YAT SEN WILL GO TO PEKING

(By the United Press)

TOKIO, Japan—Peking, Tientsin and the central provinces of China are quieting down after the disorders caused by mutinous soldiers. The Japanese legation guard in Peking was reinforced today by 1200 picked men taken from the Port Arthur Garrison.

The Japanese government has communicated with the powers and has offered to send an army corps to keep order in China if needed. It is not believed here, however, that the powers will take advantage of this offer.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen and the Nanking cabinet will go to Peking and install Yuan Shi Kai as President. This step is expected to end the disturbances in the north.

(By the United Press)

TIENTSIN—A delegation of Japanese troops started today for Paoing-fu to suppress the rioting there and protect all foreign interests.

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI—Reports of disturbances in many provinces in central and in much of southern China were received here today. Parties of bandits, made up for the most part of deserters from the army, are pillaging.

A report was current here today that Chefoo had been pillaged by mutinous troops, who afterward set fire to the city. Wires are down and it is impossible to ascertain the exact facts.

The provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi are today largely in the possession of the turbulent element. Foreigners in these provinces have taken refuge in the missions where the native Christians are also being cared for.

It is stated here that foreign warships are patrolling the southern China rivers. Japanese troops have been sent from Port Arthur and Russian troops from Harbin to reinforce the foreign garrisons at Tientsin and Peking.

In addition, Sun Yat Sen, who led the revolutionary movement, and Vice-President-elect Li Hung Hend have started from Nanking for Peking. They are escorted by 2000 picked veterans of the recent campaign who will take with them rapid-fire guns and munitions and restore order in the capital.

JUAREZ QUIET IS REPORTED

WASHINGTON—Juarez, Mexico, is reported quiet. Col. E. Z. Steever, in command of the troops on the American side, wired the war department that the rebel force in the garrison across the river numbered nearly 4000 men.

Lieut.-Col. Galbraith, at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., advised the department that the American in Sonora, the Mexican state bordering Arizona, were in no peril.

DIRECT PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY QUESTION TO COME BEFORE SENATE

In the state Senate at this afternoon's session it is expected a definite stand will be taken on the pending direct presidential primary legislation.

It is said at the State House that the first motion, when the subject is reached in the orders of the day, is likely to be one by Senator Tinkham of Boston to substitute the Senate bill providing for direct choice of delegates, and at large as well as district delegates, and permitting the expression of preferences for President and Vice-President, for the Senate bill which was reported by the committee on election laws.

Senator Harry N. Stearns of Cambridge is expected to urge his amendment to the committee's bill, providing a different wording of section three and giving opportunity for expression of presidential preferences. If the measure gets far enough, Mr. Stearns is looked to for a motion to suspend the rules to obtain final action by the Senate and send the bill to the House today.

It is said to be the plan of Republicans in line with the state organization, decided on in conference on Monday, to put through a measure for direct election of district delegates to the national convention, but omitting the provision giving voters opportunity to express their preferences directly for President and Vice-President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS PORTRAIT WILL BE UNVEILED IN SCHOOL

Unveiling of Cloyd L. Bayken's portrait of Wendell Phillips, the noted orator and abolitionist, which is a gift of friends to the Wendell Phillips elementary school on Phillips street, will take place in the assembly hall of the school this afternoon. The painter, Darius Cobb, Mrs. Ellor C. Ripley, assistant superintendent of the school district, and friends and companions of Wendell Phillips who are among the contributors to the picture, will speak.

The school orchestra will play, there will be singing by the children and then the unveiling of the picture will take place. Elias H. Marston, principal of the school, will accept the picture on behalf of the school.

The portrait is in oil giving a side view of Wendell Phillips standing, three quarter length.

CITIZENSHIP FOR PORTO RICO
WASHINGTON—The House passed a bill granting citizenship to the people of Porto Rico. The measure now will go to the Senate.

INCREASES ON WARP WORK OFFERED BY ONE LAWRENCE MILL

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Notice has been posted in the mills of the George E. Kunhardt Company that increases on work for warp will be given as follows: One cut cloth 15 per cent; two cut cloth 10 per cent and three cut or over, five per cent.

Two hundred and fifty operatives struck at the Farwell bleachery, and joined the Industrial Workers of the World fight for increased pay.

The cases of the two children from among those detained by the authorities at the North Side depot on Feb. 24, came up in the police court this morning and were continued pending the return of the Rev. Clark Carter, agent for the Children's Aid Society, who is at present in Washington. Mr. Carter is a member of the committee appointed to investigate the children's cases.

Two Italians who were arrested this morning for having weapons in their possession were each fined \$25 later in the police court.

It was said here today that a new tentative proposition looking to a settlement of the textile strike has been received by the strike committee. From a Boston man who is acting as intermediary it was said that the failure of the mill owners to break the strike by posting notices offering a slight increase in wages was responsible for unofficial consideration of plans for another offer.

The much discussed 5 per cent minimum offer, which the strikers say is too low for their consideration, was explained today by William Yates, one of its leaders.

"The most numerous crafts in the mills such as are employed in the combing and carding rooms, where 16,500 people are employed," said Mr. Yates, "receive weekly incomes of from \$5 to \$7 per week."

"On the basis of \$6 per week a 5 per cent offer of the manufacturers, which is the only figure they have named in their indefinite proposal, would mean an increase in money to the many workers in these crafts of 13 or 14 cents a week, as the manufacturers admit that the proposed new scale is based on a 54 instead of a 50-hour week. It is fair to state, however, that the manufacturers say they will increase the wages of the lower paid crafts in excess of 5 per cent, but they do not mention any other figure."

Col. E. Leroy Sweetser, who has been in command of militiamen stationed here since the big textile strike began eight weeks ago, today was relieved of duty. He was succeeded by Col. Franklin R. Joy, first corps of cadets, who is expected to remain in charge during the rest of the militia's stay here.

Today mill owners declared that there were slight gains when the gates opened. At some of the biggest mills, like the Arlington and Wood, agents said there were gains of from 50 to 100. At the smaller mills no gain was claimed.

Some folks pass their Monitors along systematically to a selected list of friends and neighbors. System is a good thing, and the Monitor is deserving of the best.

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TWO HARVARD STUDENTS TAKE A WALK TO LEXFORD

Pedestrians Don Several Suits of Clothing and This Proves the Cause of Very Embarrassing Results

PRIDE HATH A FALL

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THE indulgent reader may recollect that in our last paper we gave him a glimpse at what goes on in the inn that stands upon one side of our town square, another side of which is occupied by the town hall, the district court and the police station. It is not by hazard that we give these details, but shall ask the reader to remember them and to trust our promise that later we shall weave them into our narrative with what skill we may. Having heard this much the reader is requested to know that—

Once upon a time there were two young men, Stukeley and Carew, who shall call them, that were undergraduate members of a seat of learning known as Harvard University, situate in Cambridge in the county of Middlesex and commonwealth of Massachusetts. Stukeley was a Somersetshire man whose parents had wisely decided to send him to Harvard that he might imbibe the wide, free air of untrammelled democracy, and Carew, like so many of his name, came of a Devon stock, but his father, being established in business in the United States for many years, his son was in many ways virtually an American, though retaining much of the training he had received when a child in England. They were in their second year at Cambridge and were having a very good time, feeling more and more confident of being able to grapple with any great political or social problem that an anxious country might call upon them to handle. But they did not give an undue amount of time to their books, wisely choosing a wholesome amount of bodily relaxation that they might enjoy their work more, thus combining urbanity with industry.

The month of January with its frolic moods was drawing to a close, when one day after luncheon there was a knock at Stukeley's door and Carew came in. "Stukeley, it's Saturday and you've no grudging to do. Let's walk out to Lexford, spend the night and come back in the morning."

So the two comrades decided to walk to Lexford, some 14 or 15 miles away.

The air of Cambridge is exceedingly mild and soft, but curiously enough the moment that one leaves the city limits shrewd, more nipping air is encountered. Our young friends knew this and not wishing to encumber themselves with great-coats very sensibly put on

several suits of clothing conforming to the figure and over these each wore an ancient suit of tweeds, that though it was warm and serviceable still nevertheless gave them somewhat the appearance of Australian "sun-downers;" in Cambridge this would not be anything out of the common and with the light hearts of youth and the candor of good intentions they sallied forth upon their walk.

They were both good walkers and swung along the road to Lexford, which town they reached in time for supper. Arrived at the inn, they asked for rooms and said that they would stay the night. As soon as they reached our town the manner of both insensibly had changed and then had shown itself upon their countenances a certain grave humor very pleasant and joyous to behold. There is an ancient American delusion that the Englishman has no sense of humor, a delusion to which we shall hereafter take the liberty of paying some attention, in the fond hope that one more toy balloon may collapse to the profit of all concerned. First of all, Stukeley and Carew registered their names in the book, noticing with some displeasure the entry that a comic man had made of himself as being of Featherbedfordshire, Eng. This rollicking bit of humor was thrown into high contrast by the small handwriting and brief addresses that the two travelers wrote in the book. This done, they asked with much dignity that they be shown to their rooms and so much impressed were the innkeeper and his wife with the air of seriousness of these two young men that both of them went to show them. Stukeley stalked into his room, strode to the bed and threw open the clothes, while Carew in his room did the same.

"Have you," asked Carew of the fascinated wife of the innkeeper, "have you linen pillow-slips?" At the same moment Stukeley asked of the wondering innkeeper:

"Cannot the room be gone over with a vacuum cleaner before I go to bed? What, no vacuum cleaner? Well, then, please see that the evening papers are aired in front of the fire. When do we have dinner?"

But after awhile the young men were persuaded to abate some of their demands, and went to the dining-room where they ate really an extremely hearty supper. This meal over, and the moon shining bright in the squares, they decided to stroll out; for their costume being of a nature that made it a little difficult to reduce at will, they felt the warmth of the house. Pausing a moment in front of the inn to admire what Carew assured Stukeley was always called by good writers "the intricate tracery of the branches against the silver sheen of the moonlight" and breathing gratefully the air that had refreshed them on their walk from Cambridge, they set forth to walk around our town square. They had gone but a few steps when from the broad shade of a tree-trunk there sprang out before them a robust figure in blue uniform with brass buttons.

They did not know it, but the figure was no other than that of Mooney, the tried and true member of our police force of whom mention has been made before.

When Mooney springs in the exercise of his duty, he far outdoes any amateurish performances of the Hyrcanian tiger. Briefly he told them that they were to go with him to the police station. They expostulated, Stukeley becoming really heated, and demanded to know by what warrant he thus threatened to curtail their liberty. Briefly Mooney told them to come with him and they'd find out in a minute. Thus they were haled before the chief of the Lexford police and when Mooney began to speak, they saw under what an unjust suspicion they lay. He had seen them, he said, walk into the square on the Cambridge road some two hours and a half ago, very dusty and looking about them as men that were seeking for some place. This of itself was not so much but what had caught his attention, and he asked the chief to notice it, was that plainly either man had on more clothes than useful citizens commonly wear. When this struck him, he said that he decided to conceal himself and watch their movements, which he did. It was Mooney's boast that in the cause of duty he can conceal himself under a four-leaved clover if need be. 'Twas plain, said he, that men that wore what to him seemed like four suits of clothes, needed watching, and if it was for him to say, he thought they'd best give an account of themselves. His three hearers listened carefully as he went on and the light of relief beamed in Stukeley's countenance. Stepping forward a pace and smiling pleasantly, he said:

"Mr. Chief, what the constable has said

HOUSES AND RELICS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This view, as of 1848, shows East Boston before there had been marked improvements in its waterfront. To the left was the Eastern railroad wharf and dock terminal, from which the ferry carried the passengers to the Boston side, at what is now known as Eastern avenue. In about 1854 a new depot was erected on Causeway street and trains landed their passengers there, and the East Boston properties were used for freight. Later the tracks were taken up when the city of Boston raised the grade in that vicinity. Millions of money in late years have been expended in developing this vast waterfront, and additional railroad improvements are soon to be made.

makes it unnecessary for me to wire the embassy at Washington. The constable's apology—

"But I'm not apologizing," said Mooney, indignantly.

"Keep quiet, Mooney," interrupted the chief of police.

"The constable's apology, I say," continued Stukeley, "has explained everything. He has acted like a sharp man and a clever man and I admire him for it. And so does my friend, Mr. Carew. We have got on more clothes than the ordinary requirements call for. But we put them on because of the weather and so as to walk unhampered. We were bound to see the town of Lexford, for we've heard of it all our lives and we snatched a few hours from our books to do it. Can you blame us?"

There are few hearts that are not touched with local pride, and Mooney and the chief were no exception. When Stukeley said this their manner softened. Stukeley continued:

"It's not old Lexford only that we've heard about, but modern Lexford. You know at Harvard we go in a lot for government and political history—they're splendid subjects and—" here he turned and grasped the surprised Mooney by the hand—"if you look us up the next time you come to Cambridge, you'll be welcome."

"Well, we'd like your names, anyhow, gentlemen," said the chief of police.

"My name is Henry Alfred Stukeley, and my friend's name is Richard Warburton Carew. We're stopping at the Lexford Inn."

"You don't happen to come from Featherbedfordshire, do you?" asked Mooney, with some asperity.

"That, Constable, was written by some casual jester whom I've not the pleasure of knowing," said the mortified Stukeley.

We shrink from writing it, but these brave youths that had jested about pillow-slips and vacuum cleaners were required by the remorseless Mooney to go with him to the inn and be identified by a patient innkeeper and his smiling wife, who meekly accepted this turn of fortune's wheel. Pity and dignity alike prompt us to drop the curtain upon the melancholy scene.

CHELSEA CITY SALARY RAISES CALLED ABSURD

Increases in the salaries of Chelsea city officials, which were voted by the aldermen at their weekly meeting last night, aggregating approximately \$10,000, were called preposterous by Alderman Markell.

The increases, which require the signature of the mayor before they become a law, are the largest known in Chelsea in 15 years.

Every member of the police department, with the exception of the chief, gets a raise, the whole aggregating about \$4,000. Fire department increases are \$3,300 a year.

Other raises voted by the aldermen were: Five assistant assessors, \$300 to \$500; superintendent of public buildings, \$1,700 to \$2,000; fireman at City Hall, \$15 to \$16.50 a week; janitor at City Hall, \$2.25 to \$2.75 a day; city messenger, \$1,100 to \$1,200; city engineer, \$1,900 to \$2,000; city solicitor, \$1,200 to \$1,500; sealer of weights and measures, \$600 to \$1,200; city treasurer, \$2,400 to \$2,900.

B. & M. CHANGING SCHEDULES

Rearrangement of time cards for both passenger and freight service of the Boston & Main system is in progress today under W. C. Kendall, the newly appointed superintendent of transportation. Mr. Kendall was formerly secretary to C. E. Lee, general superintendent, and will report to him.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven road, and party arrived at South station during the night aboard a special train from Stockbridge via New Haven and Shore line.

James O. Halliday, superintendent of transportation, New Haven road, and officials of the Boston division are in session at South station to work out junction point figures for the summer time card.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road ran a special train of dead-head Pullman equipment to Albany from Exeter street yard this morning for points west of Buffalo, N. Y.

The Adams Express Company received at South station over the Southern Pennsylvania and New Haven roads this morning a two-car shipment of strawberries consigned to the Boston market.

BREAK OF SOCIALISTS AND KAISER POINTED TO WITH SIGNIFICANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The Social Democrats have proved themselves true to the traditional principles and prejudices of their party in refusing to permit their representative, Herr Scheidemann, to pay his respects to the Kaiser.

Opinions vary as to the wisdom of the decision, and a certain number of Radical members seem to be of the opinion that a little elasticity would have been more diplomatic. The Socialists, on the other hand, insist that the principle they are contending for is greater than diplomacy, and so something like a deadlock has been reached.

For the last 40 years the Reichstag has been presided over by three members, and during all that time it has been the custom for all three of them to be received in special audience by the Kaiser, after the announcement of their election has been officially made to his majesty.

It was understood from the beginning that the first vice-president, as a Socialist, would absent himself on the present occasion. What was, perhaps, not quite expected was that the Kaiser would decline to receive the Radical president and second president, when the application was made for their presentation, on the ground that the "presidium" was incomplete. It would be easy to make too much importance of the incident, which, nevertheless, has its own significance.

National Loan Opposed

Meantime the debates on the new estimates have been pursued with a considerable amount of vigor. In introducing the estimates Herr Wermuth, the secretary for the treasury, insisted on the absolutely sound financial dictum that the resources of the country were part of its line of defense. The importance of this he illustrated in the demand that the new naval and military expenditure should be met from taxation instead of by loan; indeed, he went on to point out that to meet this expenditure by borrowing, instead of out of revenue, would be to embark upon an unsound financial adventure.

When the states, which make up the German empire, borrowed, he pointed out, it was for the purpose of developing their resources, and so for increasing the wealth of the state. The case of the imperial government was very different. It owed no less than 4,500,000,000 marks, all of which represented non-productive expenditure. This sum represented more than half the unproductive expenditure of the entire empire, and to increase it would be to infringe the laws of sound finance, which could not be broken with impunity. He proposed, therefore, that the new expenditure should be met out of revenue instead of by an additional loan.

Socialists Attacked

The intervention of the chancellor in the debate was remarkable for his attack on the Socialistic party, and much speculation has been aroused as to the wisdom of his insistence on his implacable opposition to the largest party in the Reichstag. He began by pointing out that he disapproved of the action of the Right in rejecting the bill for raising money by death duties, in the last Reichstag. He then went on to explain that the question of these duties might be raised again almost immediately, and from this he drew the conclusion of the absence of wisdom on the part of the non-Socialist parties in giving such a handle as this to the Socialist party itself.

The non-Socialist parties in the Reichstag, he insisted, instead of tearing each other to pieces, should combine in common opposition to the Socialists. At present the action of the National Liberals was a ridiculous one. When, at the last election but one, the Socialists lost heavily, the National Liberals rejoiced at their defeat; now that at the last election the Socialists had won heavily, the National Liberals rejoiced at their success. He could understand the Liberals rejoicing at the defeat of the Conservatives, but he could not understand that they did not see that the loss of the Conservatives was a gain to socialism, which was a worse enemy to them than conservatism could possibly be. As a matter of fact, he did not believe that the success of the Socialist party was based on sound foundations. In the whole of the recent political campaign they had been careful not to intrude their anti-national tendencies.

This phrase produced considerable interruption from the left, whereupon the chancellor declared that he was willing to substitute for "anti-national" their "international" tendencies. This proved, he declared, that they knew they could not have won the elections on any basis but the support of the government's foreign policy. In spite of this the non-Socialist parties were devoting to internecine quarrels the energy which they should devote unitedly to the opposition of Socialism. In times past there were moments when the opportunity for quarrels allemandes might have been legitimate. Today was not such a moment. The country, disunited by disunion, would be trodden mercilessly under the foot of history.

Count Posadowsky Speaks

Later in the debate Count Posadowsky, the ex-minister for the interior, made his maiden speech. The literature of the election, he said, might be regarded as waste paper; but the spectacle of the Reichstag discussing military affairs was simply ridiculous. The demands of the ministry for the defense of the country must be met, but they could not be met by new taxes every few years. What became of the taxes, how many cared; what concerned him was how much he had to pay. Winston Churchill had declared that every class

in England, even the richest, was willing to find a means of international defense. The German people, he was sure, would be as willing to bear their burden. This last remark was met with cries from the Socialist benches of, "Even the richest"; an interruption which drew from the speaker the remark that the growth of Socialism in Germany, greater than that in any other country, was the fault of non-Socialistic Germany. The determination of 4,500,000 people would have to be met, not by a Solingen sword, but by Solonian wisdom. What the people had to be taught was that Socialism was a sham.

In England, the influence of Parliament was not dependent on the letter of the constitution, but in the wisdom of the leaders of the various parties in not making impossible demands. Today, England ruled four fifths of the inhabited world, and she owed this marvelous empire to her spirit of enterprise and the ability of her people. He would welcome warmly an agreement with England, but that agreement must recognize the just requirements of the German empire demanding room for expansion, in the way England had herself obtained it.

The Socialist reply to these speeches was confined to Herr Ledebour. It began with the retort to the chancellor that the action of an official dependent upon the court for his place, in coming down to lecture the members of the Reichstag for appointing a president he did not approve of, was an impertinence. For the rest, his speech had been devoted to an attempt to incite the National Liberals to turn out the Socialist vice-president when his election was reconsidered in a few weeks, in accordance with the constitution. He did not believe that any success would attend such methods, nor, if success did attend them, would it amount to anything. As for the declarations of the minister of the interior, it was merely ridiculous to suppose that the Socialist party could be converted to bourgeoisism by any such means.

Herr Ledebour was followed by Dr. Paasche, who was originally elected second vice-president, but resigned at his party's request. Dr. Paasche began by giving the financial proposals of Herr Wermuth his whole-hearted support. For the rest, he traversed entirely the statements of the chancellor that the National Liberals were drifting nearer and nearer to an alliance with the Socialists. In only four constituencies, he said, had a Socialist been returned with Liberal help, whilst in no less than 12 others they owed their position to the votes of Conservatives. As for the ground taken by the Clericals and Conservatives in at once opposing death duties and posing as those who had made the most sacrifices for the fatherland, it was simply an insult to their understanding. Whatever sacrifices they had made had been made out of their neighbors' pockets.

Finally, he proceeded to a sharp criticism of the new policy of England. He

made it quite plain that he did not set too much store by this, and wound up with an allusion to the famous line of Virgil, "Quidquid id est, timeo danaos et troia ferentes."

The speech of Dr. Paasche was followed by one from the Radical, Herr Gothein, in favor of an understanding with England, and by another, in which the Socialist, Dr. David, made a strong plea for an understanding. The leader of the English Conservatives, he said, had warned them all of those who made a business of war, and it was against patriotism of this sort that the German Socialists stood firm.

The present foreign secretary had traded, as had been shown in the law courts, on pan-German chauvinism, but the chancellor and the English statesman with whom he was in touch, were, he was convinced, serious in their efforts to bring about a true understanding between the nations, and had, in each case, the real mass of those nations ready and anxious to support them.

North

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Tuesdays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 12

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Wednesdays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 13

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Thursdays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 14

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Fridays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 15

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Saturdays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 16

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Sundays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 17

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Mondays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 18

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Tuesdays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 19

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Wednesdays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 20

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Thursdays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 21

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Fridays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 22

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Saturdays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 23

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Sundays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 24

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Mondays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 25

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Tuesdays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 26

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Wednesdays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 27

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Thursdays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 28

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Fridays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 29

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Saturdays 10 A. M. Kronprinz Wilhelm, Mar. 30

To London, Paris, Bremen, Express Sailings, Sundays 10 A. M. Kaiser Wilhelm, Mar. 31

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Canopic, Mar. 19, 11 a.m. | Celtic, Apr. 6

LEYLAND LINE

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Little Rebel."
B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Private Secretary."
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."
HOLLIS—James K. Hackett.
MAJESTIC—"The Uncolored Soldier."
PARK—"The Country Boy."
PLYMOUTH—"The Deep Purple."
SHUBERT—"As a Man Thinks."
TREMONT—"Man from Cooke."

BOSTON CONCERTS
TUESDAY—Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., recital by Miss Josephine T. Durrell, violinist, and Lee Patricia, pianist.
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., eighteenth Symphony rehearsal, Miss Maid Powell, soloist.
SATURDAY—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., Zoellner string quartet concert; Symphony hall, 8 p. m., eighteenth Symphony concert, Miss Maid Powell, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
TUESDAY—8 p. m., special performance of "The Girl of the Golden West."
WEDNESDAY—8 p. m., "L'Enfant Prodigue," followed by "Pagliacci."
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Thais."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m., production of "Frau Chett's Germania"; 8 p. m., "Faust."

NEW YORK
BELASCO—David Warfield.
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."
COLLIER—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—Ebel Barrymore.
DALEY—"The Truth—Walter."
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—Mrs. Fiske.
FULTON—Eloise Ferguson.
GAIETY—"Officer 666."
HARRIS—"The Talker."
Hudson—"The Woman."
KNICKBOCKER—"Kismet."
LYCUM—"Preserving Mr. Panmore."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Oliver Twist."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."
WALLACK—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Kindling."
GARRICK—"Little Women."
GRAND—"Officer 666."
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine."
PRINCESS—"Bunny Pulls the Strings."
STUDEBAKER—May Irwin.

Leading Events in Athletic World :- Rowing at Pennsylvania

ROWING OUTLOOK AT PENNSYLVANIA IS NOT OVER PROMISING NOW

Several Good Oarsmen Have Been Lost to the Varsity During the Past Month

WARD IS COACHING

PHILADELPHIA—Coach Ward of the University of Pennsylvania expects to have his own men on the water within a few days, and then at least four crews will be made up from varsity candidates, and five will be picked from the freshmen.

All the candidates for varsity and freshmen crews have been at work on the machines in the gymnasium since Feb. 15, and many have shown up well. It will require actual work on the river, however, to determine the relative ability of the men.

A severe blow was dealt the prospects of a winning eight this season, by the announcement that Cartier will be ineligible to row. The veteran oarsman is behind in his studies in the law school, and the university committee on athletics, which is more strict than ever, decided that he should not be allowed to go in for athletics this season.

Additional discouragement comes with the fact that Reath, the star stroke, will not be able to row and to cap the climax, Farson, a winning member of last year's freshman crew, has been declared ineligible because of his studies.

Watrous is a strong contestant for the varsity eight. He rowed bow on the first year crew last season and has acquired the "Ward sweep." Pennington, captain of the same crew, and Brown, stroke, should make good in the varsity four. Should Madeira, the present stroke of the four, be placed in the eight, Brown would probably take his place.

Y. W. C. A. REPORTS THAT CONDITIONS ARE PROSPEROUS

Prosperity for the Y. W. C. A. is shown by the annual report presented today following the forty-sixth annual meeting held last night at 40 Berkeley street. The debt of \$70,000 has been reduced in a year to \$40,000 by the sale of the land on Warren avenue and the cancellation of the mortgage on it, and the payment of a further mortgage of \$5000 on the house, 10 Appleton street.

"The boarding homes have continued their work of providing at a low cost a suitable home for the young woman who is either self-supporting or training for self-support," says the report. "Despite the high cost of living, the self-supporting young woman or the student may have her room and board with 10 pieces of washing weekly at a charge ranging from \$3.25 to \$8 a week."

"At the 40 Berkeley street house the demand for rooms continues greatly to exceed the supply. During the year 3035 guests were received, of whom 160 were counted as permanent members of the family."

HARVARD SOCCER PRACTISE STARTS

Soccer football started at Harvard University with practice on Soldiers Field. Nearly 50 men reported to Coach Burgess and Capt. Byng for the first scrimmage. In addition to the varsity candidates 16 men reported for the 1915 team which will be in charge of J. Swan, LL, who played on the varsity last year.

The first intercollegiate league game will take place March 23, when Harvard will line up against Cornell. It is probable that some preliminary games will be played with mill teams previous to the opening of the regular schedule.

EXHIBIT OF LYNN PRODUCTS IS PLANNED

LYNN, Mass.—Plans are being made for an exhibition at the state armory of manufactured articles, representative of Lynn's largest industries. Manufacturers in suburban places will also be invited to exhibit their products.

The exposition will open May 6 and close May 11. Capt. William C. Jones is general chairman of a committee having charge of the details.

EVENING DRESS FOR MEN
VERSUS
THE DINNER SUIT
The Dinner Suit, or Tuxedo, while not considered by many as proper outside of one's home, or occasions for men only; yet on account of its convenience in sitting through theatre performances, or informal card parties, it is not considered bad form, even if with ladies. With the Tuxedo should be worn black waistcoat, or grey silk, black or grey tie, reserving the white tie and white waistcoat for the more formal occasions—receptions, weddings, formal dinners and dances—for on these occasions the Tuxedo is never allowable. We make a specialty of evening clothes, and invite all gentlemen who appreciate fine work.

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COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 76

Frank N. Quinby, Yale University

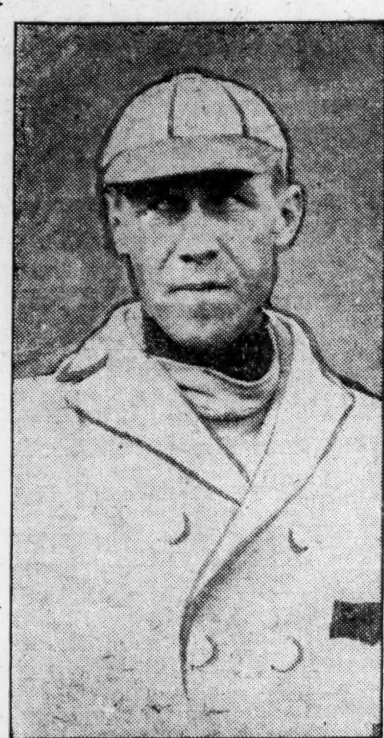
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With the return of Frank L. Quinby to this city last fall baseball coaching at Yale reverted to the old-time system of having a graduate coach, and as a result a new era in baseball here is expected. As Mr. Quinby expressed it: "The principal change in the system is the change from the coach to the captain as king. The coach is to remain in the background and act merely as adviser to the captain." Very strict discipline is to be maintained in the squad and the players are to be held to training more strictly than has been the custom heretofore.

The practise last fall, which was carried on for six weeks during the football season, consisted mainly in batting and base running. To these Coach Quinby attributes much of the success of any team. The most decided change in the coaching, however, has been instituted in the early indoor practise recently started. That Coach Quinby is a believer in hard work is borne out by the fact that already the squad is put through a most strenuous drill in running, quick starting and sliding.

Coach Quinby first came into prominence in amateur baseball at Phillips Andover in 1895 and played second base on the school nine for two years—1897-98, graduating in the class of 1898. Besides playing baseball Quinby took an active part in other forms of athletics. He was quarterback on the football team for three years and captain in his senior year.

In 1898 he entered Yale as a student in the Sheffield scientific school, class of 1901. He soon made an enviable record there as a baseball player. In his freshman year he played third base on the varsity nine and was considered one of the fastest infielders Yale had ever had. He covered second base for Yale the following year and was elected captain of the team for the next year. Owing to business reasons, however, he was compelled to forego this honor and did not return to complete his college course.

Since leaving college in 1900 Mr. Quinby has been engaged in business in New York city. In spite of this fact he has continued to take an active part in baseball.



FRANK N. QUINBY

ball. He has, at various times, been a member of all the clubs connected with the Amateur Baseball League—a league formed from selected athletic clubs in and around New York.

In 1908 Quinby organized the South Orange Field Club—a baseball team composed entirely of picked college graduate players. He has been captain of this team for three years and under his leadership the team has won the "Herald cup" for three successive years.

The coming of Quinby to Yale to take charge of baseball this spring has added a distinctly optimistic outlook to the baseball situation here. Among Yale graduates he is considered the most capable of making graduate coaching here a success.

SEVEN VETERANS ON BOSTON LATIN NINE; TO BEGIN PRACTISE

Coach O'Brien to Have Battery Candidates Out Monday and Every Day Thereafter Until Season Opens

18-GAME SCHEDULE

With seven men who played on last season's team and a number of substitutes again available, the Boston Latin school should be represented by a very strong baseball nine this season. William Boles of South Boston, a brother of the Phillips Andover player, is to lead the Purple and White, and his pitching of the past two seasons has compared favorably with the quality shown by any other pitcher in the Boston schools.

Coach Fred J. O'Brien is to have all of the battery candidates out for work-outs in the drill hall and gymnasium every day, beginning yesterday, and the following week he will call out the remainder of the squad and light practise will be held indoors until the weather conditions are favorable for outdoor work. This season the team will practise at the Brookline avenue grounds instead of the Randolph street playgrounds and as there is a grass diamond on the former grounds the team should develop rapidly.

Among the other veterans are McGinn, who played a star game behind the bat last season, and Graham, who also worked behind the bat, but who is expected to be shifted to shortstop to fill the gap caused by the loss of George Heyer, who was one of the highest ranking shortstops in school circles.

McCarthy is again on hand for first base, where he played a good fielding game, and was one of the strongest hitters on the team. Second base is open by the loss of last year's captain, Bernard Nelson, but Max Gersumsky is to try for that place. Harry Kiley will in all probability be selected to play the hard corner, where he filled in very acceptably last year.

In the outfield are Daley and Ellis, both of whom played last year, and Manager Ernest V. Soney, who was captain of the crew last year and also played a few games on the nine, is expected to try for a berth there this season.

Austin Tate, who played first base and in the outfield two years ago, is to try his hand at pitching and William Hucksins, who was substitute last year, should have a good season in the box this year, as he developed during last summer a great deal playing with independent teams.

Gerald and John Doherty and Bond the track star are others who should make good with the squad. It is expected that a large squad of untried material will report when called. Manager Soney has completed his schedule which is announced as follows:

April 6, Concord high at Concord; 10, Cambridge high and Latin at Cambridge; 11, Waltham high at Waltham; 14, Quincy at Quincy; 18, Powder Point at Duxbury; 22, Middlesex school at Concord; 25, Bridgewater Normal at Bridgewater; 30, English high, undecided.

May 1, Dorchester high at Dumbur avenue; 3, Thayer Academy at South Braintree; 7, the Rev. E. D. Johnston, P. L. Du Bois, the Rev. E. D. Johnston, W. V. Jenkins, W. M. Sutherland, F. B. DeCamp, J. S. Triavilla, E. B. Seidel, T. H. Cobb and W. H. Whitton. The club expects to open the course and club house Aug. 1 with 200 members.

START WORK ON EBBETS FIELD

NEW YORK—Work is now in full force on Ebbets field, Flatbush, which is to be the new home of the Brooklyn Baseball Club. At 1 o'clock Monday President Ebbets dug up the first spadeful of earth and a few minutes later the contractors had a big force of men at work breaking ground for the new diamond.

After the digging began, Borough President Steers addressed the assemblage of 500 fans and formally named the grounds Ebbets.

The seating capacity of the stand will be about 30,000. The field and improvements when complete will represent an investment of between \$900,000 and \$700,000.

TO FORM COLLEGE SKIING LEAGUE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Representatives of nine northwestern colleges will confer in Minneapolis March 9 on the question of organizing an intercollegiate skiing association. Macalester College, Hamline, Gustavus Adolphus, Augustana, Red Wing Seminary, Park Region Luther College, Luther College, St. Olaf's and the Scandinavian Seminary will be represented. Skiing is a regular sport with the St. Olaf College winter sport club, and the enthusiasts at the Northfield, Minn., institution wish to spread the pleasure.

ELECT SOPHOMORE CAPTAIN

ITHACA, N. Y.—At a meeting of the Cornell basketball team held here Monday evening G. C. Halsted '14, of Brooklyn, was elected captain of next year's team. Halsted played particularly well at center this season, which accounts for the unprecedented election of a sophomore as captain. Halsted pitched on his freshman baseball team

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

"A wandering player" writing in the London Daily Mail on the subject of training in golf has some excellent advice to offer to the golfer who desires to keep himself fit during the winter. "We must regard Captain Hutchinson," he says, "as the best authority on this matter, and his testimony is entirely in favor of indoor training. He is not only one of the most skilful and experienced amateur golfers, and has won his way to the final of the amateur championship, being then beaten by Robert Maxwell by a putt on the thirty-sixth green at Muirfield, but has given special study to modern systems of physical exercises. For six months he went through a course of gymnastics at Aldershot, and for four years he was superintendent of gymnasia."

He explained to me on one occasion that he had found that while he was engaged in the work of the gymnasium at Aldershot, which lasted for about five hours every day, his golf for the time being suffered extremely, but eventually his capacity for the game was much improved through the strengthening of the muscles of the wrist and forearm. He was enabled to hit the ball a long way with much less effort than previously and his straightness and accuracy were much bettered in consequence. He says now that the idea which is general that all forms of physical exercises training are detrimental to the game is quite wrong, but insists that a period of absence from the game lack of flexibility about the waist is a common occurrence, and brings about a want of freedom in the swing, which is all against accuracy and power. Another exercise recommended by the same authority, and having much the same object in view, is to stand upright with outstretched arms as before and then to twist the body to the left until the arms are at right angles to the position in which they were originally, when the man should bend over until he touches the floor at a point immediately to the right of the left toe, this movement being then reversed by twisting to the left and bending to the right, and so on alternately.

To begin with, he attaches first importance to the development of the muscles of the hands and wrists, from which he himself has derived the best benefit. For this purpose he advises the use of a grip dumbbell or, as an alternative, the squeezing of a rubber ball or a sponge. Also, he considers that one of the best and most useful exercises, having the same object in view, is to extend the arms out to the full and then to bend the wrists backwards and forwards as far as is possible. He recommends that this exercise should be performed with the utmost possible vigor, and that the hands should be kept tightly clenched while it is in progress. Another of his hints is that the anxious golfer in his desire for correct muscular development should support his body lengthwise by the toes and the palms of the hands, the arms being then outstretched and the body straight. In this position the trunk should be lowered and raised again by the process of bending the arms and then straightening them. The elbows must go well out, the body must not touch the ground, and the back must not be rounded or hollowed, the point insisted upon being that any slackening of the muscles is detrimental to the effect of the exercise.

Of the other exercises that Captain Hutchinson proposes, one of the best is to stand erect with the feet together and the arms outstretched sideways, and then, while the legs and arms are retained in the same relative position and as stiffly as can be, the body should be bent as far as possible to the right, straightened again, and then bent over to the left. This process is to be repeated several times, and the effect of it is to strengthen the side muscles of the trunk, which are those that come into operation in the body twist when swinging for the full drive. The value of this exercise must be apparent to every player upon a moment's consideration, for after a period of absence from the game lack of flexibility about the waist is a common occurrence, and brings about a want of freedom in the swing, which is all against accuracy and power. Another exercise recommended by the same authority, and having much the same object in view, is to stand upright with outstretched arms as before and then to twist the body to the left until the arms are at right angles to the position in which they were originally, when the man should bend over until he touches the floor at a point immediately to the right of the left toe, this movement being then reversed by twisting to the left and bending to the right, and so on alternately.

ST. LOUIS TO HAVE FINE NEW 18-HOLE LINKS FOR GOLF

Midland Valley Country Club Expects to Open House and Course in August With 200 Members

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—One of the finest 18-hole golf courses in the West is promised by the Midland Valley Country Club. The land for the links is situated at Marion avenue on the Creve Coeur electric line, and comprises over 100 acres of rolling, picturesque country. It is pronounced by professionals and other experts to be ideal for such a purpose.

A shady driveway surrounds the entire grounds, and an abundance of water for the greens, lily ponds and lake holes is assured from the county 12-inch mains. A well equipped club house will be built in the grove adjoining beautiful "Wildwood."

Applicants for membership are being considered by a membership committee. F. M. Carter, G. R. Baker and the officers of the organization, and among the first to subscribe were Dean Carroll M. Davis, P. L. Du Bois, the Rev. E. D. Johnston, W. V. Jenkins, W. M. Sutherland, F. B. DeCamp, J. S. Triavilla, E. B. Seidel, T. H. Cobb and W. H. Whitton. The club expects to open the course and club house Aug. 1 with 200 members.

MACK'S REGULARS OFF FOR TEXAS

PHILADELPHIA—The regular players of the Philadelphia American League Club left this city Monday for San Antonio, Tex., where they will join recruits of the team who have been working out at the training quarters at that place for nearly two weeks, under the direction of Manager Connie Mack.

Twenty-four persons were in the party that left yesterday, the players being Bender, Morgan, Plank, Thomas, Lapp, McInnis, Collins, Barry, Oldring, Lord and Captain Murphy. Harry Krause, who spends his winters in San Francisco, will join the team at San Antonio, while Pitcher Jack Coombs is already in Texas.

START BILLIARD PLAY

NEW YORK—Showing cleverness and resourceful execution Arthur B. Hyman, the champion of the Amateur Billiard Club of New York, and L. F. Carter, his clubmate, led off with victories Monday in the national amateur pocket billiard championship tournament. Hyman, on the table in the lounge room of the New York Athletic Club, defeated G. T. Brown, also an Amateur Billiard Club player, by a score of 125 balls to 74. Up at Paul's Riverside Academy, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, Carter defeated William H. Anders by a score of 125 balls to 72.

TO COACH TRINITY NINE

HARTFORD, Ct.—T. J. Dowd of Holyoke, a Boston American scout, has just accepted terms from Trinity College to coach the baseball team. He will come here March 15 and stay until June 8, when the season closes. The first game will be with Yale at New Haven on March 30.

PITCHERS HESS AND WEAVER SIGN

The signed contract of Otto Hess, drafted from the New Orleans club, was received at the Boston National league office Monday. Hess did some grand pitching for the Southern league champions last season. Pitcher Weaver also sent in his contract, but Secretary Kelley forwarded it to President Ward at Augusta, Ga.

DAUGHTERS OF MAINE IN PLAY

Members of the Somerville Daughters of Maine Club saw amateur theatricals at the regular meeting Monday afternoon, the comedy, "Mrs. Bushy's Boarders," being presented at Unitarian hall, Somerville. In the cast were Mrs. Alice F. Hilton, Mrs. Adrianna Sears, Mrs. Nellie C. Padelford, Mrs. Jennie C. Glines, Mrs. Sara E. Goodwin, Mrs. Grace C. Grant, Mrs. Gertrude N. Peabody and Mrs. Lottie M. Rice.

YERKES SENDS CONTRACT

President McAleer of the Boston Americans received the signed contract of Shortstop Yerkes Monday. Yerkes is wintering at Milville, N. J., and will meet the party at Philadelphia when it passes through there for Hot Springs late this week. O'Brien, Speaker and Hooper are the only unsigned players, and he hopes to see them at Hot Springs for the first practise.

PRINCETON HOCKEY COACH NAMES AN ALL COLLEGIATE SEVEN

G. W. Hornbeck of the Wanderers Team Gives Harvard Three Places in His Lineup

BAKER IS THE BEST

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Daily Princetonian, the undergraduate publication of Princeton University, prints today a selection of an all-collegiate hockey team made by G. W. Hornbeck of the Wanderers hockey team, who has coached the Princeton aggregation for three years, this year turning out the seven which finished at the head of the Intercollegiate league. His team includes three Harvard men and one each from Princeton, Yale, Columbia and Cornell, as follows: Goal, Carhart, Yale; point, Smith, Cornell; coverpoint, Blackall, Harvard; center, Bates, Columbia; rover, Baker, Princeton; wings, Huntington of Harvard and Sortwell of Harvard.

In commenting on Princeton's sole representative on this seven Coach Hornbeck says: "Baker, who is almost without question the greatest hockey player in the country at present time naturally has no peer among college men. A natural born player, he possesses wonderful speed, dribbles cleverly and shoots with remarkable accuracy. If 'Hobey' has a weakness, it is his defensive work, but his speed can overcome this to a great extent." Hornbeck accounts for Carhart's title to goal instead of Gardner of Harvard with the explanation that Carhart's work had to be done single-handed, as it were, the Harvard man being aided by a strong defense.

The list of men entitled to consideration which the Princeton coach attaches to his seven is:

Forwards—Lovejoy, Columbia; Duncan, Harvard; Pierce, Harvard; Kuhn, Princeton; Captain Kay, Princeton; Hill, Cornell, and Cox, Yale.

Backs—Willett, Harvard; Blair, Princeton; Emmons, Princeton; Gore, Yale, and Trimble, Columbia.

SEVENTEEN MEN OUT FOR HARVARD INFELD PLACES

Initial spring practise for fielding candidates for the Harvard varsity nine was held in the baseball "cage" on Soldiers field Monday. Only 17 candidates reported, but this does not include the men who were on the team last year, who will not be required to report until next Monday. This is an unusually small number of men to report for the first practise, but is accounted for by the fact that several cuts were made last fall in the squad under the new system of fall practise.

The first practise was very light, consisting of 40 minutes' batting practise and 20 minutes fielding. The pitchers, who have been working out for nearly a month, were not allowed to let out, but just tossed them up. The following men reported:

S. Avery '14, G. Bettle '14, I. C. Bolton '12, F. H. Clark '12, S. P. Clark '14, R. C. Clifford '12, C. W. Curtis '14, W. M. Hans '13, E. B. Harvey '14, P. M. Hollister '13, W. H. Hoogs '14, J. A. Milliland '13, J. O. Perkins '14, G. S. Phillips '13, P. K. Randall '14, J. Simpkins '12, D. J. P. Win gate '14.

WARD'S PLAYERS OFF FOR AUGUSTA

NEW YORK—Half a dozen members of the Boston National League Baseball Club arrived here today and went directly to the Hotel Somerset where they were joined by the contingent from this state. Pitcher Mattern was unable to report.

Secretary Peter F. Kelley accompanied the men here but will return to Boston when the squad leaves for the South this afternoon. Manager Kling is guiding another party to Augusta, Ga., starting from Cincinnati.

YERKES SENDS CONTRACT

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Matheson
"Silent Six."
Built for those who use the best
At the show ask to see the hidden trucks and carriers for tools.

Boston Salesrooms: 664 Commonwealth Ave.

FORT SPOKANE, SPOKANE HOUSE

How Rivalry of Trading Posts Ended in Temporary Prosperity for One of Them
Where Flourishing City Now Stands

There are chapters of absorbing interest in the history of the pioneer fur traders who crossed America to hew from the great forests the foundations of the state of Washington. In the period between 1811 and 1835 there were a number of forts erected by these hardy fore-runners of present-day civilization, and a series of articles dealing with their establishment was prepared for the Monitor recently, the third and last of them, on Ft. Spokane and Spokane House, appearing today.

Among the passengers on the Beaver when she arrived at Astoria in 1812, the year after its founding, was John Clarke, a former Nor'wester, destined to establish Ft. Spokane in opposition to the Northwest company's fort, Spokane House.

The party, numbering 62 and the largest yet sent up the Columbia, embarked in June, 1812, in canoes and bateaux, the former with six boatmen, the latter with eight, besides passengers and baggage. The Indian goods consisted of guns, ammunition, spears, hatchets, knives, beaver traps, copper and brass kettles, white and green blankets, blue, green and red cloth, calicoes, beads, rings, thimbles, hawk bells and so on, and provisions of beef, pork, flour, rice, biscuits, tea and sugar, but these not for sale or for Indian use. From 30 to 40 of these packages, each weighing the usual 90 pounds, were placed in each boat and the whole covered with oilcloth to keep them dry.

By the way of Snake river, to the Palouse, then overland to the junction of the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane rivers, Clarke and his men went; and there, following Nor'wester methods, the Indians were assembled and long speeches made on both sides as well as promises. When the buildings were completed Clarke gave, in Nor'wester custom, a grand ball, appointing as his special guard three or four braggart voyageurs with feathers in their caps as insignia of office, and always at the heels of the bourgeois to do his bidding. Clarke loved bluster and display.

Close to Spokane house rose the new Ft. Spokane, consisting of a dwelling with four rooms and kitchen, a house for the men and a store for furs and trading goods. The usual palisade was built, with two bastions, but so quiet

were the Indians that the gates were seldom even closed at night.

With Spokane as the main post of the interior Cox was sent to build a sub-fort among the Flatheads, while Pillet, another clerk, was sent among the Kootenais. Things were quiet during the early part of the winter; but Ross on a visit from Okanogan, found that while Clarke in his own house was affable, generous and kind, and the rival traders the greatest of friends to each others' faces, when backs were turned each party had scouts out in all directions watching the Indians and plotting against each other for furs. In January came the news of the war of 1812, and McKenzie came up to consult Clarke about Snake river difficulties. But the winter's trading went on, and in May, when all went down the river with loads of furs, Clarke and Ross and Stuart were amazed to learn of the proposed abandonment of Astoria. The profits from the interior were good, but the final decision was to abandon Astoria the next year, since it was too late to go over the mountains that summer (1813). Late in the fall, however, all the posts were sold. Ft. Spokane was abandoned, except as the buildings were used as supplementary to Spokane house, which became the center of the trade. Rivalry was at an end.

Side trips were made throughout the interior as opportunity afforded and Spokane house became the point of outfitting for not only the Flathead, Coeur d'Alene, Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenais country, but also for the Snake river country, that brigade coming far north, always by the river now, and then going far south again. Attack after attack made upon the up-bound traders had led to the constant use of the river route. The greatest trouble came from the numerous bands who met at the forks of the Columbia and the Snake rivers.

In 1815 Cox was left in charge of the fort. He enjoyed it; the kitchen garden was most successful, hunting was good, fish plentiful and his table abundant. The autumn preceding the traders brought from Ft. George a cock and three hens, "white men's grouse," three goats, "white men's deer," and three dogs, "white men's bears." A young bear, taught to beg and dance, amused the Indians greatly. Besides hunting, fishing, fowling and fruit-gathering as occupations, and reading, music, back-gammon and other enjoyments as recreations to the "small but friendly mess," with abundant good horse racing on a natural track, life at Spokane house was really interesting. There were dances now and then, the young girls and women of the surrounding tribes at-

tending. Altogether Spokane house was a delightful place and had quite a reputation as such. The routine once established at the post, things went smoothly of themselves, and there were always plenty of men there.

In fact, things were too pleasant. Fur gath'ring became of less urgency. Things at Ft. George were going from bad to worse and the great council sitting at Ft. Williams, with David Thompson's wonderful map of western North America filling the end wall of the great dining hall, had almost decided to abandon the Columbia territory. Expenses were greater than receipts.

As a last resort they sent out Donald McKenzie with authority to reorganize and develop the fur trade of the interior, including the management of the posts. McKenzie arrived in the fall of 1816, and his first decision was against Spokane house as the outfitting post. It was too far north for the Snake river country; it was out of the way for the northern trade; it really served only the Spokane and Flathead country and the adjacent tribes. Without much loss of time he began the construction of Ft. Walla Walla, or Nez Perces, as it was then called, cutting off from Spokane house the Snake river outfits. Other changes he would have made, but was blocked by his jealous rivals, and immediately after he left the Columbia at the end of his five years' contract, in 1821, while Ft. Walla Walla was not abandoned, Spokane house resumed its old leadership. But McKenzie's recommendations went to headquarters.

In 1824, when Gov. George Simpson and the new chief factor, Dr. John McLoughlin, came down the river to reorganize the forts of the Columbia, they stopped at Ft. Spokane and settled its fate. Shortly afterwards from the local Columbia came orders to build Ft. Colville, near Kettle falls, and to abandon Spokane house altogether. Reluctantly and unwillingly the subordinates obeyed, and in 1825 was begun the building of the new fort, directly on the Columbia, not 40 miles from it as Ft. Spokane had it. Colville was, therefore, directly on the line of communication. The Indians objected, the white traders grumbled, but there was nothing to do but obey orders. Spokane house, a pleasant retreat and a most enjoyable place to live, was left to the Indians and wild animals. A few years later there was left only one log cabin where dwelt at intervals a white trader for the sake of the Spokane furs.

In later years the white man came again. This time he built a city and called it Spokane.

MAKE RESERVATION OF SALISBURY BEACH SAY COTTAGE OWNERS

Salisbury beach cottage owners from Haverhill, Lawrence, Lowell, Newburyport, Merrimack and Amesbury were before the committee on harbors and lands today in support of a bill providing that Salisbury beach in the town of Salisbury be made a state reservation.

About 100 persons, a majority of them women, were at the hearing. Representative A. Franklin Priest of Haverhill represented the petitioners. He said that the beach land is now in the hands of the Salisbury Associates, an organization recently formed to exploit the beach, and which had openly boasted that it would make \$1,000,000 out of it, and that the development company was now forcing the cottage owners to buy the land which they had always leased on terms they understood to be permanent.

AMBASSADOR BACON IS HIGHLY HONORED ON LEAVING FRANCE

(By the United Press)

PARIS—Regret at his return to the United States was personally expressed to Robert Bacon, U. S. ambassador, this afternoon by noted Frenchmen, including Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, leader of the universal peace party in the Senate, and other advocates of closer relations between France and the United States.

Premier Poincaré praised Mr. Bacon's official conduct here which he said aided the cause of peace. The noted sculptor, M. Auguste Rodin, personally presented to the retiring ambassador a bronze designed by him to commemorate Mr. Bacon's work.

At the same time Mrs. Bacon was given a peace medal designed by M. Carrière, President Dubost of the Senate making this presentation.

In response Mr. Bacon said he believed the "sister republics" would continue their work for universal peace which, he said, seemed certain to prevail eventually.

ART AND ARTISTS

THOMAS ALLEN, A. N. A., the well-known Boston painter, is exhibiting 50 works at the gallery of R. C. & N. M. Vose, 320 Boylston street, the first show this artist has held here in 10 years.

Dominating the exhibition are many studies of sleek cattle in placid landscapes, painted by Mr. Allen in the style of the old masters. All show careful composition and a sound, sympathetic handling of the models.

Studies of mountain ledges brilliant with laurel form another feature. "The Ledges," lent by Mrs. Hamilton Perkins, is conspicuous and much admired. The pink blossoms harmonize with the gray seams of rocks, and against the cloud flecked sky a lone pine is outlined. An audacious handling of a bird in flight in "The Scarlet Tanager." A graceful woman pauses at the border of a woodland path in her search for flowers and watches the bird's flight.

"Where Sunlight and Shadow Go Chasing Each Other" is such a vista of mountain, field and sky as one gets in the Berkshires, and is full of the out-of-doors spirit. "October in the Berkshires Hills" is distinguished by its delicate tracery of tree twigs against the autumnal tints of mountain and cool sky. In contrast is "Sand Dunes, Gulf of Mexico," with its silver sky, sparkling sea, and brown-black stretches of foreground, all with a semi-tropical atmosphere that fascinates.

For further exotic interest there is "French Farm Court," one of the five water colors shown. This piece is charming in its rendering of soft sunshine falling upon the busy farm yard life. "Bonchurch, Isle of Wight" shows sympathetic feeling for the grace and quietness of an English landscape rich in foliage. Much admired is "Maples in June," not more than 6 by 9 inches, a trifle gratifying in the warm rich tones of the foliage, the long cool shadows, the quaint rail fence and drifting clouds beyond.

The exhibition continues through March 16.

This afternoon Henry Hammond Ahl opens an exhibition of 16 paintings at the studio of Curtis & Cameron, Pierce building.

An exhibition of the paintings and pastels of Harold M. Camp is to be held from March 6 to 20 in the gallery of the Carrig-Rohane shop, 20 Copley hall.

The exhibition of the works of the Society of Painters and Sculptors of Paris at the Museum of Fine Arts will be opened for a private view next Friday afternoon, and will be ready for the general public beginning Sunday.

HOLLIS R. GRAY PASSES AWAY
MALDEN, Mass.—Hollis R. Gray, who was prominent in South Boston political affairs for a long time, and was in the furniture business in Boston for many years, passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred C. Davis, 198 Clifton street yesterday.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

"THE ROSE MAID"

Colonial theater—First Boston performance of "The Rose Maid," an operetta in two acts and four scenes, adapted by Harry B. and Robert B. Smith from the German of Felix Dormann and A. Altmann, music by Bruno Granichsstraeden. Max Bendix, musical director.

"The Rose Maid" is an entertainment full of valuable material. The piece is an undoubted popular success as it stands, yet it is interesting to speculate what a manager of long experience like Mr. Frohman would have done with it. He certainly would not have given it the cast it now has.

Messrs. Werba and Luescher have followed the plan which carried their first production, "The Spring Maid," to popularity—they have surrounded a woman performer of charm and talent with an attractive and showily costumed chorus, added a couple of players of musical comedy experience, placed vaudeville performers in the other principal roles and provided an enlarged orchestra to play the very good music.

Most of the large audience last night evidently liked the sidewalk conversation turn of Gallagher and Shean. The helpless minority heartily wished the team back in vaudeville. Miss Augarde, the drawing card, hardly has play for a tenth of her talents in the slight role of Daphne, however. The tenor role is the star part and calls for a player of the quality of Donald Brian, a singing actor with ability to dance the bounding waltzes of the melodious score. J. Humbird Duffey is a handsome chap and does his best, but is overweighed by a big, frying role.

The piece tells an interesting story, wholesome and mildly amusing save for moments when the Messrs. Smith thought they must write vulgarity into their lines to please the crowd. The hero is the usual spendthrift, duke of imported operetta, threatened with disinheritance by his uncle, Sir John Portman. The youth's creditors form a stock company with the idea of getting their money back by marrying him off to an heiress. All ends happily, however, for the youth weds gentle Daphne, his youthful sweetheart, and uncle approves. The fun arises out of the matrimonial plots of the four creditors, plots which are always going wrong.

Miss Adrienne Augarde was as sweet and daintily girlish as could be imagined in the mild sentimental scenes, and her pretty singing and dancing wholly pleased. Miss Edith Decker was picturesque as the mercenary fiancée of the duke. Robert E. Graham was also well cast as Sir John, an Englishman of the musical comedy haw-haw type. Misses Follis and Lea pleased in parts that should be expanded.

It is the music of "The Rose Maid" that one remembers. The whole score is melodious and musically above the average. It is music filled with graceful sentiment, richly varied in key and rhythmically fleet and tripping. It is music calling for trained chorus singing. The chorus at the Colonial was chosen for its good looks.

There are duets and trios, long dramatic ensembles and finales and several solos, all admirable, and all growing out of the action. "Two Little Hearts" is a quaint little with Japanese flavor. "Moon, Lovely Moon" is beautiful in melodious sentiment. "Dance Into His Heart," the most popular number, is an amusing example of the German idea of American ragtime. A tender violin obbligato is worked neatly in the accompaniment of "I Live for You Alone." There is fine musical humor in the duet, "The Happy Family." In fact, the whole score is a joy, the real pleasure of the entertainment.

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

Majestic theater—"The Chocolate Soldier," a comic opera in three acts, founded on George Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man." Music by Oscar Strauss, libretto by Leopold Jacobson and Rudolph Bernauer, English version by Stanislaus Stange.

This entertainment stayed all too short a time at the Majestic last season and the good report that spread of it should contribute to a successful two weeks' stay. Those who saw the piece last year may not be reconciled to seeing any one of less talent than Harry Fairleigh as Bumeri, but the delightful music and consistent wit go far toward making an audience contented.

The music again had an excellent rendering with an enlarged orchestra, and again the favorite numbers, "My Hero," the letter song, "Never Was There Such a Lover," and "Sympathy," were greeted with ringing applause.

Miss Alice York makes a pretty Nadina, vivacious in manner and sweet in voice. Juanita Fletcher is a better Mascha than the role had last year. George O'Donnell was again the blustering Popoff, George Tallman the Alexius, and Francis J. Boyle the Massakriff, and all three were as good as they were last year. The costumes are picturesque and the chorus sings with spirit.

HERE AND THERE

Vassar students acted Ibsen's "Pillars of Society" last Saturday. In May Schiller's "Joan of Arc" is to be played on Sunset hill, a cedar covered slope at the eastern end of the campus.

Paul Ester's "Friend Hannah" is to be played in Jordan hall on March 16 at 8:15 p. m., by the Phi Mu Gamma society of Emerson college, Boston, for the benefit of a graduate scholarship.

"The Statue of Love," a pantomime by Clayton Gilbert with music by Frank Watson, and "Cousin Kate," a comedy by H. H. Davies, are to be given next Saturday evening in Jordan hall by the dramatic department of the New England Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Clayton Gilbert.



VIOLET HEMING
Ingenue in "The Deep Purple" at Plymouth theater

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY"

Humor typical of old school farce fills three long acts twice daily at the Castle Square theater this week where the John Craig Stock Company is reviving "The Private Secretary," by William Gillette. Laughable incidents and witty lines follow each other closely.

Douglass Cattermole has many creditors and a rich uncle in India. With the aid of a friend, Harry Marsland, he takes the place of the Rev. Robert Spaulding who has been engaged as a private secretary by Turner Marsland, Esq. They all go to the Marsland home and numberless complications result.

John Craig acted the real Mr. Spaulding with great skill. The character always expressing a desire for his goods and chattels, his constant expression "Do you know?" and the attitude of resignation he assumes showing practically no interest in future adventures, all go to make up one of the most comical roles Mr. Craig has had for a long time.

Benson Cattermole, the rich uncle of young Douglass, who has returned from India expecting to find a typical city youth, but who instead mistakes the Rev. Spaulding for his nephew, was impersonated by George Hassell. The "peppery" character was excellently taken. The meeting of these two in act one was excellent. Act two was rather drawn out and the part of Miss Mabel Colcord as Miss Ashford, the governess who is sentimental and "psychic," was over elaborated. Carney Christie as Harry Marsland worked earnestly but was hardly strong enough for his prominent role.

Donald Meek contributed a large share of the ludicrous situations as James Gibson, a tailor who aspires to soar in society, and Miss Grace Lotthrop was a winsome Eva Webster. Miss Sylvia Bladen was too arrogant as Edith Marsland, but otherwise pleased. Walter Walker made a dignified Turner Marsland, Esq., with a desire to forget the pranks of his youth while members of his family were present.

The play is mirth-provoking in the extreme. Next week George M. Cohan's "Fifty Miles from Boston."

B. F. KEITH'S

Dulcet tolling of church bells, an orange scented atmosphere and in the distance white capped mountains, introduce "California," an American operetta which is the head liner at Keith's this week.

This picturesque tabloid opera, the book of which is by Cecil De Mille, the music by Robert L. Hood and lyrics by Grant Stewart, is presented here by Jesse L. Lasky for the first time.

Miss Leslie Leigh as California, a Spanish Indian girl who betrays then saves Billy Telfair, an American engineer seeking to run a railroad through a Spanish mission, thereby destroying it, has an opportunity to show her talent for singing and acting to advantage. Harry L. Griffith as Billy Telfair is a rugged type of engineer who proves pleasing to the audience as well as to California.

There are five musical numbers and the singing of the cast of 12 individually and collectively is good. Lord Cholmondeley, owner of the railroad, is humorously portrayed by Austin Stuart. Others on the bill are Bert Butler, expert billiardist; the Barrys in a bright sketch; the Roberty trio, dancers; De Koe troupe, jugglers; Howard and Howard.

BIJOU THEATER

A large audience enjoyed the varied program at the Bijou theater Monday evening. Leo Frank, violinist, accompanied by the pianist, was the feature of the evening with his expressive playing. Horace Taylor gave an illustrated and very interesting talk on birds. In his talk he described the ways and habits of many of the birds and domestic songsters. "The Foreign Point," a one-act tragedy, provided the dramatic interest. The audience was greatly pleased with the "Bijou Quartette" in selections from "Carmen." Among the interesting and instructive pictures shown was the "Firing of the Patchwork Quilt."

NEW YORK NOTES

The following current attractions have passed their two hundredth New York performance: "Diaboli," with George Arliss, Wallacks; "The Little Millionaire," Cohan's; "The Woman," Republic; "Bought and Paid For," Playhouse; "Bunty Pulls the Strings," Comedy. News plays next week: Lewis Waller in "Monsieur Beaucaire," Daly's; "Baron Trenck," Casino; Walker Whiteside in "The Typhoon," Fulton; "The Pigeon," opening the Little theater.

OTHER BOSTON ATTRACTIONS

"The Country Boy" has begun its ninth week at the Park. This wholesome comedy of adventures of a village youth in the city is admirably acted by H. Dudley Hawley as the boy, George A. Wright, Ethel Clayton and Joseph Kaufman.

James K. Hackett is in his final week at the Hollis in "The Grain of Dust," a drama of business life in which the star has a strong romantic role. The cast includes E. M. Holland, Zetta Jewell and Frank Burbeck.

Dustin and William Farnum continue their engagement at the Boston theater in "The Littlest Rebel," a sentimental war drama.

This is the final week of "The Man From Cook's" at the Tremont.

"The Deep Purple" provides melodramatic entertainment at the Plymouth. "As a Man Thinks" is in its second week at the Shubert.

NEXT WEEK

William H. Crane comes to the Hollis next Monday evening in "The Senator Keeps House," a new comedy of official Washington life by Martha Morton. Seats went on sale this morning.

Miss Marguerite Sylva comes to the Tremont next Monday evening in "Gypsy Love," a new operetta by Franz Lehar.

GRIGGS COURSE

The third lecture by Mr. Edward Howard Griggs in his course on "The Poetry and Philosophy of Tennyson" will be given in Jordan hall on Wednesday evening of this week. The subject is "Tennyson's Ethical Philosophy: The Holy Grail and the Passing of Arthur." Upon the three succeeding Wednesday evenings Mr. Griggs' topics will be: March 13, "In Memoriam: The Period of Grief and Struggle"; March 20, "In Memoriam: The Cantos of Faith and Love." The course will be concluded on March 27 when Mr. Griggs will speak upon "The Expression of Tennyson's Spiritual Message in Briefer Poems."

PECK TRAVEL TALKS

Arthur K. Peck will begin a series of travel talks at Tremont Temple on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon with "Quaint Little Holland," which like the others will be profusely illustrated in color. March 15 evening and 16 afternoon, "The Grand Canyon of Arizona"; March 22 evening and 23 afternoon, "The Yellowstone National Park and Indian Country"; whole week beginning April 1, "Village Life of Oberammergau and the Passion Play of 1910," in conjunction with Maunders' cantata, "Olivet to Calvary," sung by a large chorus of trained singers and soloists. Course tickets are now on sale. Single ticket sale begins March 4.

THOMAS M. BABSON PASSES AWAY

Thomas M. Babson, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, passed away at his home, 9 Keswick street, Back Bay, this morning. He was a native of Wisconsin, and was graduated from Harvard law school. He has been in the service of the city law department for 23 years, having been corporation counsel since 1904. His present term expired in 1914.

Mr. Babson began his public career in the House of Representatives in 1887. Two years later he was appointed to the city's law department. He secured considerable familiarity with the admiralty courts, and was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court in 1873 and the supreme court of the United States in 1888.

BILL TO LET TRAVELERS VOTE

WASHINGTON—A bill which would permit actors, traveling men, railroad men and others absent from their homes on election day to vote for presidential electors in the states where they happen to be, was introduced in the House today by Representative Cary of Wisconsin.

AMUSEMENTS

AUTO SHOW NOW OPEN

TOMORROW SOCIETY DAY
Special Price \$1.00
Thursday, BOSTON OPERA DAY
ADMISSION 50c
Open 10 A. M. to 10.30 P. M.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT at 8 (extra performance)
THE GIRL OF THE MILES; Caruso, Poles, Lankow, GOLDEN WEST; Blanchard.
Wednesday at 8 (day)
L'ENFANT; Grand corps de ballet. PRODIGE; Incidental dances arranged by Mme. Coratti.
Friday at 8
THAIS; Grand: Bonnard, Clement.
Sat. Mat. at 2 (first performance)
GERMANIA; Mollis; Zentilli, Anato, Marlonis, Blanchard.
Sat. Eve. top prices
PAUST; Rothler, Ribbles.
SPECIAL—Wednesday Mat. Mar 13 at 1.45
CARMEN; Cluive; Clement, Ribbles.
PRICES: \$1.00 to \$5.00
Down Town Ticket Office, Sienert's 162 Boylston

FOUR LECTURES BY Edward Howard Griggs

JORDAN HALL
Tennyson's Ethical Philosophy
Wednesday, March 6, 13, 20, 27
Tickets 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

MANUAL TRAINING PUTS ZEST INTO SCHOOL WORK AT NEW ASHFORD

Small Town in Northwest Berkshire District, With 20 Pupils, Has Cooking and Gardening Instruction

LANESBORO ACTIVE

The part industrial training is playing in awakening school interest at New Ashford, one of the smallest towns in Massachusetts, is described in this, the second article on the progressive country schools of northwest Berkshire.

NEW ASHFORD is nearly if not quite the smallest town in Massachusetts with less than 100 inhabitants, and at present 20 children of school age. These range from those who cannot yet talk plainly to those more like a boy in the school last year, who was described in a Boston paper as weighing nearly 300 pounds and requiring a seat and desk specially constructed for him.

Though on the stage line from Pittsfield to Williamstown, this community is one of the most rural and backward in the state. At the same time it is a town with very promising resources of soil, pasture and woodland, if only developed properly by the modern and scientific methods. Land here sells for one third the cost of equally good land on Florida mountain, because farther from North Adams, but just as accessible because of the elevation of Florida.

The school and grounds are typical of the town. Though perhaps as good as many other buildings in the town, the schoolhouse is old and needs repairing frequently to keep it in usable condition. It serves also as town hall, so out of each year of 36 weeks some days are lost for the state primaries, election and town meetings.

The New Ashford school is more than four fifths supported by the town's share of the state school fund, hence it is a school where the industrial subjects, aimed to enlarge and enrich country life, have been actively promoted by the state authorities for several years. The picture of the school building has appeared in the reports of the state board of education as one of the small and remote country schools where cooking, sewing, wood working, basketry and gardening are taught. There is money enough in the appropriation to pay a teacher somewhat more than the average wages, hence the standard of teachers has been quite high since the state authorities in-

terested themselves in the school a few years ago.

All the girls are taught sewing and there is a cooking class for the older girls. The primary children work on sewing cards and hand looms for weaving. When a little older they make reed and raffia mats and baskets for their hand work, while the older girls have made several articles of clothing. In cooking class the girls have practised on various beverages, soups, puddings, sauces, and as a part of this work have prepared warm noon lunches so that the children can bring sometimes eggs, milk, vegetables and so on instead of a lunch and have part of their noon meal well prepared and served warm, an improvement in two respects.

Boys Repair School

Under the planning and direction of the teachers the older boys in their manual training have in the course of two or three years made about as many closets about the room and hall as there are places for, to hold the books and supplies, and done several jobs of painting and repairing about the building.

The gardening work at New Ashford has been one of the most extensive anywhere in this vicinity. A plot is refitted, large enough for small individual plots, in which different children raise and care for different flowers and vegetables until the end of the term in June. Then the owner of the land, who also plowed the field in the early spring, and by the way is a member of the committee, is engaged to care for the garden during the summer. After the opening of school in the fall such of the vegetables as are suitable for harvesting at that time are gathered and used made of them in cooking. Beets and onions were the best crops the past season. To further adapt the work to the seasons, much was made of work on jellies and marmalades in cooking during the first weeks of the fall.

There have been exercises also to teach the improvement of grounds. Last fall bulbs were set out in beds in the front yard, and the walk to the door was straightened. Through the last weeks of the term the boys kept the grass mowed.

Thus industry—the industries of the community—finds a place beside language work and other book studies in the curriculum of this little one room school.

Two examples of the benefits of industrial work in the northwestern Massachusetts country schools were noticed last fall at Briggsville, one of the North Adams normal training schools. To a boy who had seemed unable to learn history from a book, the conception of the colonial log block houses came readily when the teacher

allowed him to go into the hall and construct one of clay, using the picture in the book as a model.

Another boy who had seemed able to learn little from books, succeeded in drawing a very good plan for some cement steps which were about to be laid from the school yard down to the street. His success in this, revealing to him for the first time that there was something he could do well, was such an encouragement that he has brightened up in every way.

Progress at Lanesboro

In three of the Lanesboro schools much of these same lines have been carried on for two or three years. At Lanesboro center they are favored with a sewing machine, and more advanced work in sewing is possible. An unusual development of basketry has been the most notable feature of the work there this year.

Lanesboro is one of the notable evidences that a development of industrial work does not retard progress in the traditional subjects, but that along with it comes better teachers, better preparation, and a more widespread desire for higher education. One sixth of Lanesboro's public school pupils are now in Pittsfield high school, and their average rank there is very high. The attendance at still higher institutions bids fair to increase in proportion. Some are aspiring to a four years' course at the agricultural college.

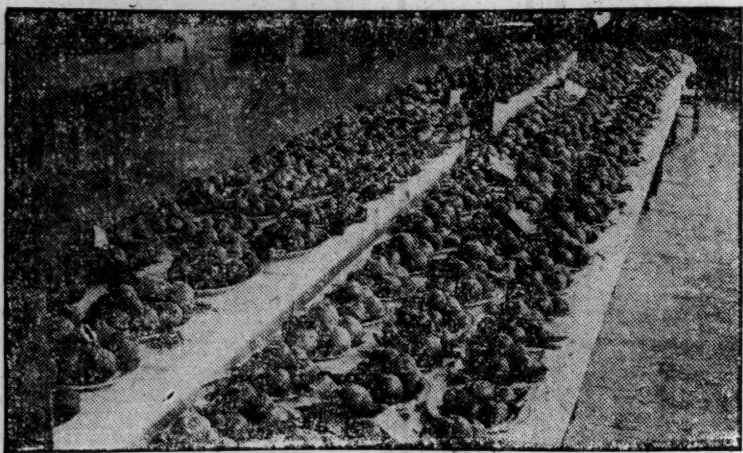
Hancock, the remaining small town of northwest Berkshire, is likely to have the industrial subjects in most of its schools soon. They are being introduced gradually now. Here, as in many other places, progress by external school authorities is made by the slow process of educating the community, here a little, there a little, getting in a little practical hand work, and waiting for results to use as an opening wedge for more, until a little heaven leaves the whole lump.

ARGUMENTS MADE FOR EQUAL VOTING

Equal suffrage meeting Monday night in the Lowell school, Jamaica Plain, was attended by nearly 700. James N. McGuire, representative, presided.

The Rev. Charles F. Dole said: "Women are taken into consultation in every home, and exercise an effective veto over the men. The more civilized we become the more absolutely will we trust women."

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, Dr. David Scannell and Dr. George O. A. Ernest were the other speakers.

EXPORT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
PRODUCE SHOWS STEADY GAIN

(Copyright by government tourist and immigration bureau)

Specimen of South Australia fruit, one of the exports
handled by government produce department

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Some interesting particulars of the export trade in perishable and frozen products have recently been issued by the general manager of the government produce department.

The department, which was established in 1895 for the assistance of the primary producer, has grown extensively, and each year sees an increase of its business activities. In 1909-10 produce to the value of £323,000 was handled by the department, whilst last year the figures reached £497,000. During the 1911

season 239,000 carcasses of lambs and mutton, of the value of £153,000, were sent overseas through the department, and since its inception a grand total of 2,465,940 carcasses has been treated. A very large increase in the quantity of butter sent overseas was recorded, the value (£197,198) of the product exported during 1911 being more than double that in 1910. The export of fruit was well up to the average, and the demand for honey from the overseas markets exceeded the supply. Among other lines exported through the department were rabbits, £11,176; and tallow, £14,176.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

READING

The laying out and acceptance of the following streets will be asked for at the town meeting Monday: Dudley and the new extensions of Grand and Deering streets, School street, from Middlesex avenue to Chute street; Woodward avenue, from a high street to Vine; Vale road, from Woodward avenue to Vine street; Howard street extension and Pratt extension, from Prescott street to Fairview avenue.

The town will be called upon this month to meet payments on schoolhouse and other bonds as follows: Highland school, \$3000; high school, three notes for \$9000; Lowell street school, \$1000; Grouard estate (purchased for town hall site), \$1700; cemetery bequest fund, \$1200.

ROCKLAND

The Parent-Teacher Association will undertake this coming season the work of establishing a system of home and school gardening. It is planned to have in the autumn an exhibit of flowers and vegetables raised by the children when prizes will be awarded for the best exhibits and the best kept gardens. The work is in charge of Josiah A. Torrey, George W. Gammons, Alfred W. Donovan, Daniel M. O'Brien, Mrs. James W. Spence, Mrs. Julia Greenfield and Mrs. Flora Spooner.

NEWTON

"His Majesty's Ship Pinafore" is to be presented in Players hall on the evenings of March 25, 26, 27 under the direction of William G. Hambleton, Lillian F. Harrington and Miss Ethel Howland for the benefit of the hall fund. The cast includes Thomas E. Stutson, Charles W. Cole, Albert Pickernell, Ralph Somers, E. J. Locke, Harold Stanton, Miss Eleanor Howe, Miss Elizabeth Upham, Miss Alice Sampson and Miss Marion Clapp.

CHELSEA

A reception will be tendered Deputy Grand Warden Mrs. Florence Hurn by Alpha lodge, N. E. O. P., Wednesday evening. A large attendance of officers from other lodges is expected.

A playground in the upper part of ward 3 is strongly pressed upon the city authorities and a meeting to consider the matter is to be held very soon in the hall of the Spencer avenue school.

REVERE

There are 68 articles in the warrant for the town meeting next Monday evening. The town will be asked to build sewers in Avalon park, Warren, Oliver, Elmwood, Green, Davis streets, Sea View and Proctor avenues, Henry and George streets and Bellevue avenue; to appropriate \$3000 for a two-way fire station in the Revere street section; to purchase four lots of land adjacent the Henry B. Waitt school for a public park.

WAKEFIELD

The concluding concert in the Y. M. C. A. course will be given in the town hall tomorrow night, and the musicians will be Miss Anna Eichorn, violinist; Miss Katherine Halliday, cellist; Miss Natalie Kinsman, contralto and pianist; A. C. Steele, bass; W. W. Walker, baritone; H. C. Trip and C. W. Swaine, tenors, and Miss Gertrude Holt, soprano.

PLYMOUTH

Myles Standish commandery, uniform rank, Knights of Pythias, and Sabatania temple, Pythian Sisterhood, will hold a fair March 14. Heads of the tables appointed are Mrs. Katie Holmes, Mrs. Lottie Danton, Miss May Pratt, Mrs. Annie Richards, Mrs. Lizzie Wareham, Mrs. Eliza Merrill, Mrs. Fred Stevens and Alvin M. Watkins.

HOLBROOK

E. Everett Holbrook has sent a letter to the selectmen offering to contribute \$500 for the improvement of school lavans if the town will appropriate \$300 for the same purpose. The matter will be brought before the town at adjourned session of the annual town meeting.

WAKEFIELD

The finance committee has voted to recommend salaries for town officials as follows: Selectmen \$500, assessors \$900, town counsel \$500, overseers of the poor \$300, board of health \$100 and \$400 for services, auditors \$215, registrars of voters \$215, treasurer \$600, town clerk \$200, tax collector \$650, fire engineers \$450, tree warden \$25, inspector of milk \$150, collector of milk samples \$50, superintendent of streets \$900, inspector of animals \$125, inspector of plumbing \$480, forest warden \$75, clerk of selectmen \$400, clerk of finance committee \$50, sealer of weights and measures \$100, town meeting moderator \$25. Pay for the services of the selectmen's clerk is increased by \$100.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

The editors of the Howard Review, published by students at Howard Seminary, are: Editor-in-chief, Miss Vera Moore; assistant editors, Miss Mildred Sears, Miss Dorothy Gray and Miss Dorothy Greenleaf; business managers, Miss Phoebe Churchill, Miss Burchie Worthington, Miss Marguerite Hitchcock and Miss Constance Raboteau; illustrators, Miss Margaret Stage and Miss Norma Barton.

Last evening the faculty and members of the senior class at Howard Seminary attended the lecture by Robert Parker Miles before the Brockton Women's Club.

ARLINGTON

The Arlington Historical Society holds its monthly meeting this evening in Adelphi hall. The Rev. George W. Cutter, formerly pastor of the Unitarian church here, will be the speaker.

The Rev. E. E. Aiken, who has been a missionary in China for 10 years, addressed the women of the Bradshaw Missionary Association Monday afternoon in the ladies' parlor of the Pleasant street Congregational church. He spoke on Chinese affairs and was dressed in a Chinese costume.

MALDEN

Charles E. Ransom, chairman of the Republican city committee, has appointed as a committee on naturalization and registration two men from each ward. They are: Ward 1, Thomas G. Love and Herbert E. Smith; ward 2, M. P. Kelliher and J. A. Sullivan; ward 3, Elmer McDowell and David F. Cosgrove; ward 4, William H. Henderson and F. E. Drew; ward 5, H. J. Stone and Godfrey Hanson; ward 6, William T. Smart and H. S. Johnson; ward 7, Waldo B. Bowker and Guy Leighton.

WALTHAM

Those who took part in the program at the carnival in aid of the Sherwood camp fund which opened at the Free Reading Room last evening were Dermont Gatchell, Frank Ryan, Charles Holroyd, Albert Clark, Miss Ethel Whittemore and Samuel Mansfield.

Thomas F. Kearns assumed office as city solicitor Monday and P. J. Dowd qualified as a member of the board of assessors.

EVERETT

The new motor chemical truck was given a tryout in Everett square Monday. The truck was then accepted by Mayor Chambers and will be stationed at the Central fire station and will answer all alarms.

H. Heustis Newton, former mayor of this city, is a candidate for the United States marshalship to succeed Guy Murchie, whose term ends in April.

WEYMOUTH

The members of the Pilgrim Congregational church will tender a reception to the Rev. F. G. Merrill, who has resigned his pastorate, and Mrs. Merrill, in the vestry Wednesday evening. Mr. Merrill has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Main Street Congregational Church at Amesbury, Mass., and will assume his duties at once.

We Make Them for All Kinds of Business. Prices \$20 to \$765

All sorts of stores, factories, garages, dining cars, county and city offices, commissaries, public service offices, hotels, theatres and newspaper offices are included in the list. They are used in the largest stores and on the smallest corner stands.

They are used in the store farthest North and the store farthest South.

Certain kinds are made especially for department stores, railroads and banks. They give quick service and protection and do things no other machine sold can do.

Our office registers certify and classify accounts and records. They give the most positive checks for bookkeepers, auditors and managers. No other machines sold give so much information and protection with as little work and in so short a time.

We have spent 30 years in studying the needs of all businesses where money is handled and records kept. We make cash registers to fit every need and that is why we make over 300 styles and sizes.

Our registers safeguard all transactions occurring between employees and customers. They save time, work and solicitude and insure to proprietors all their profits.

They cost so little and do so much.

Write or call and have the kind of register suitable for your business explained to you. Investigation will cost you nothing.

\$100

Total Adder
Prints Sales-Strip

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Prints Sales-Strip
Prints Sales-Slip

\$765

\$765

Nine Complete Cash Registers in One

\$380

Shows Four Separate Totals
Prints Sales-Strip
Prints Receipts, etc.

\$250

Total Adder
Prints Sales-Strip
Prints Receipt

\$500

Four Complete Cash Registers in One

High & Hoyt, Sales Agent
—For—
National Cash Registers

**112 Summer Street,
Boston, Mass.**

BROCKTON

Howard L. Gibbs, superintendent of the public property department of the city, has installed electric lights in all the school buildings.

The new auto hose and chemical engine purchased for the Campello fire station is on exhibition at the automobile show in Boston this week, after which it will be delivered in this city.

READING

The installation of fire alarm boxes at Curtis and South streets; West and Howard streets and Chute and Mount Vernon streets will be asked at the spring town meeting. The town will also be asked to provide regular salaries for the members of hose company 5 of Forest street, who are now giving their services free.

MEDFORD

At the meeting of the Medford Woman's Club today, William U. Swan of the Boston office of the Associated Press, gave a lecture on "The Collection and Distribution of News." The meeting was in charge of the department of literature and history, Mrs. Harriett R. Putnam, chairman.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The committee on the erection of the new high school building has selected E. I. Wilson of Boston as the architect for the new building and accepted his plans. Congressman Robert O. Harris returned from Washington, D. C., yesterday and will remain a week in town.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

ST. PAUL DESPATCH—Memphis is so proud of its "twenty months of commission government" that it has issued a pamphlet about it. The tax rate has been cut to \$1.50 on the \$100, the lowest in the history of Memphis. The city pays cash for everything as it goes. For the first time Memphis is getting its revenues in full for the first time. It has increased the lighting facilities of the city. The transportation service has been improved. Sewers and improved streets have been greatly extended. Memphis spent nearly \$1,000,000 last year in improvements paid by local assessment. Memphis has a better system of purchasing supplies. It has a better system of accounting. It seems as though the commission government of Memphis has been making good as it has made good elsewhere.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER—New Haven faces a great opportunity—the opportunity to secure the building of a palatial railroad station which will be both a beautiful structure and adequate to the city's needs for many years to come. And it has the chance to secure the accomplishment of Mr. McLean's

proposed scheme of a centralization of all traffic facilities including steamboat docks, trolley and passenger subways, and storage room for cars on special occasions like Yale's football game days. It's up to the city now to gain all these advantages. They are so important that no one for a moment should think of relinquishing or letting slip this opportunity. The money needed can be provided. It must be provided in some way and it should not wholly be left, if it can be avoided, to private enterprise and public spirit. The railroad stands ready to spend \$5,000,000 in this enterprise which besides centralizing the road's facilities must signify benefit New Haven. We are glad to see that the public is awakened in this matter and alive to the importance of the situation and of immediate action.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—The people of Panama are not quite sure whether the early completion of the big canal will be altogether to their advantage. If they gain in some ways when the waterway is actually opened to the world's shipping, they may lose in others. The army of curious that has thronged the isthmus has left many dollars there. Whether, with the canal in actual operation, that welcome harvest of gold will continue is a perplexing question. Many

are inclined to the belief that as soon as the Gatun dam is largely hidden from view and the magnitude of the Culbra cut is no longer visible to the eye, the tourists will stop coming. . . . Thanks to American enterprise, a destiny of great promise has been given Panama. From being an unimportant, out-of-the-way corner of the world, it will become a country situated directly on a great artery of commerce. With such opportunities all that it needed is a little industry and a little thrift.

NEW YORK TIMES—There was a unique concert in New York a few evenings ago, the feature of which was the rendering of a number of folksongs handed down from time immemorial in the country districts of England, but which, owing to the advance of the industrial system, are rapidly disappearing. Two men of literary distinction have made it their business to seek out these songs of the long ago, which only the very old inhabitants remember, and they have written them down so that they may be preserved. Many of them as rendered at the New York concert in question had a special charm, racy of the soil, which even the most untutored could not fail to appreciate—which in fact the untutored should be able to appreciate best of all. The concert has set people to thinking in various sections of this country if it would not be a good idea to make a systematic effort to preserve our own folksongs. Dvorak did something of the sort and the pioneer minstrels did something more. But

even if we had a fairly complete record of the old songs of the Indians and the negroes we would not have exhausted the possibilities by any means. There are secluded mountain sections of the country where folksongs and stories exist which have never been reduced to notation.

MR. CROWN INDORSED

One of the candidates for the board of assessors of Cambridge in the city election Tuesday, March 12, is Charles Arthur Crown, Jr., Republican. He is manager of the real estate department of a Cambridge office and is said to be considered by business men who requested him to run, thoroughly qualified for chief assessor. He received the Republican nomination at the primaries, Feb. 20.

EDWIN D. MEAD TO SPEAK

Edwin D. Mead leaves Boston today to speak before the faculty and students of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., on "The United States and the United World." His subject embraces the general service which this country has rendered in the interests of peace.

NOT GUILTY, SAYS MRS. STUART

Mrs. Georgia M. Stuart, who was indicted with Arthur W. Shaw yesterday in connection with the larceny of about \$19,000 from the A. W. Shaw Company of Freeport, Me., pleaded not guilty in the superior criminal court before Judge Chase today. She furnished bail of \$2500.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FROCK FROM TWO MATERIALS

Closes slightly to left of the front

THIS frock is at once pretty and practical. It is closed slightly to the left of the front and, consequently, is very easy to adjust. It is made of two materials, giving the double skirt effect that is one of the latest features. The model combines cashmere with plaid wool material, but is a charming one for washable fabrics, and linen, chambray, gingham, lawn and all materials of the kind can be treated in a similar way.

White with trimming portions of color would be pretty, or if something more dainty and dressy is wanted, the trimming portions could be made of all-over embroidery or of eyelet embroidered linen.

The blouse is made with separate front and back portions and with one-piece sleeves that are sewed to the armholes. These sleeves can be made in three-quarter length with cuffs, or short without cuffs.

The skirt is straight, and the foundation, or trimming portion, is made in two pieces with straight lower edges. The collar is round at the front and square at the back, somewhat exceptional in shaping, but altogether smart.

For the 10-year size will be needed 3 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36, 2 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 27 for the trimming.

A pattern, No. 7360, cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



UNIQUE BAG

An unusual and pretty workbag can be made of two handkerchiefs of the same size, with colored borders, either of linen or silk, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Place one handkerchief on top of the other, center to center, the diagonal of the one crossing the vertical of the other, thus forming an eight-pointed star. Braid stitch around the edges where the two handkerchiefs meet, forming an octagon, thus allowing the points of the star to be free.

A circle in the upper handkerchief is then cut as large as is deemed necessary for the opening of the bag. This is hemmed back deep enough to allow for the ribbon drawstring.

IRONING HURRIED

If you are doing your own washing and are in a hurry to iron immediately after the clothes are dry, sprinkle with warm water and in 10 minutes they are ready to be ironed.—Minneapolis Tribune.

HOW SHALL I TRIM MY SKIRT?

Question that often puzzles a woman

BOTH trimmed skirts and scalloped edges will be worn freely this spring, says a New York fashion writer. The rumors from Paris are verified by the experimental gowns in the shops and at the dressmakers in the lavish use of fold and flounce, of cord and piping, of buttons, and of curved and buttonholed edges. Whenever there is a straight, raw finish there comes the shallow curve and the overcast buttonhole stitch.

White, pink, red and marine blue linen frocks that are now smartly made up for the trade have an abundance of scallops on them.

The first thing that a woman asks when she is not able to afford an artistic tailor is what kind of trimming she must put on a skirt and how she is going to put it in order to bring out the best in her figure. Even the woman who can afford to go to a high priced tailor does not always have this question answered for her easily or well.

The kind of trimming which is used consists mostly of tucks, or folds or flounces that give this appearance. This apron overskirt, which is so generally used on skirts today, becomes exceedingly awkward at times and unless skillfully managed is apt to mar the costume. One of its disagreeable traits that the expert has found out is that it is inclined to flare out too far from the figure above the knees at the sides. It won't stay put there. It is hard to hold it down with leaden weights for they are so obvious and therefore ugly, and so one has to drape and pull and miter the material until the correct silhouette is obtained.

Loose folds are easier than overskirts for some dressmakers. Many of them are used, of the material itself or of a contrasting one. Silk and satin are widely chosen for skirts of serge, of corduroy and of taffeta. The outline of this trimming must follow the one laid down by the fashion makers for the lower part of the figure this year; that is, everything below the waist must dip at the back and slant up at front; everything is included, from the pleum of the coat to the hem of the skirt.

As for the latter trick, it is hard to talk about it without raising scornful arguments or bitter criticism from the laymen, and yet this distinct sloping of the skirt in front goes merrily on in the workshops. Last summer the footline of a walking skirt was fully an inch lower at the back than in the front, and now it is often from three to four inches shorter in front on afternoon and evening gowns.

This is not flagrantly perceptible because it is joined to an effort to give more freedom to the knees and ankles; wherever the skirt slopes up to its highest point there is placed a folded plait of more or less width, which falls over the opening and begins at the knees. So successful has this plaited opening been on the new skirts that it has made its appearance in the back as well as the front.

For instance, a skirt that is too narrow comfortably to walk in has a wide plait down the back which is stitched on one side to the foundation only as far as the knees, and it then hangs free over the wide underlap in the foundation. This does not give any visible sign of an open skirt, but it gives the necessary freedom needed to get in a car or motor or walk up the steps.

As a writer in the Standard maintains, window boxes require very little cultivation and their cost may be anything from 5s. to £20 a year, just according to the flowers used and the number of times they are changed. He mentions, too, how these boxes are slowly being brought into use for blocks of flats and the beautifying effect they would have on these often too ugly buildings if used more generally.

In a letter from Lord Meath to the Standard he points out the changes for the better which must inevitably follow if the residents in many of London's poorer districts could be induced to brighten their environment by interesting themselves in window gardening. Much of the charm of continental towns lies in no greater secret than in their display of color, manifested in striped blinds, green shutters and tenderly cared for window plants. True, in the summer

LITTLE LEAKS CAUSE BIG BILLS

Ways of saving in household pointed out

SOME friends of mine who had their own ideas about economy wished me to tell them what I knew on the subject, says a writer in Good Housekeeping. A start was made at the gas meter. A gas fixture a short distance away was lighted. I told my friends to note how the flame flared up. Then I turned it partly down at the fixture and showed them how much more light it gave when the pressure was reduced. When a flame is allowed to flare it casts shadows, and a far less amount of light is obtained. In fact some people think a poor quality of gas is being given them under such circumstances, when in reality it is only the excessive pressure. But it is a difficult matter to get servants and children to attend to this matter each time they light the gas anywhere in the house, and it is best to reduce the pressure for the entire house by partly turning the stop cock at the meter. How much you may do so depends entirely upon local circumstances, and is simply a matter for experiment.

While ascending the stairs I noticed a gas light at the top of them, placed there in order to give light to any one going up or down. I explained that it was best to use in such places a fixture that allowed the gas supply to be adjusted by pulling two chains. The gas was entirely turned on when a person started to descend and lowered when the top was again reached. A fixture of this kind should always be used in bathrooms and will prove a money saver. It is so easy a matter to turn the light on that any

person is willing to take the trouble to do so.

The kitchen was next visited and the range fire examined. It had been built up nearly to the lids. When the reason for this extravagance was asked (for a fire built up in this manner will consume frequently one third more coal) the answer came that the oven heated so poorly that no baking could be done unless a very large amount of fire was maintained. An inquiry as to when the oven was last cleaned brought out the fact that none of the household knew. An examination the next day, when the fire was allowed to go out disclosed the under part of the oven almost entirely filled with soot, which of course prevented the fire from warming it unless an excessive amount of coal was burned.

I asked if the hot water faucet was not opened most of the time when baking was being done to allow the steam generated in the hot water boiler to pass off and the answer came in the affirmative. The excess fire caused the water to be heated in the waterback to a too high degree, straining the piping and boiler and also allowing much water to run to waste. I knew how much it was possible to increase one's water bill by such wasteful methods. Upon investigating the laundry tub faucets I found them dripping, this also causing much water to run to waste. I showed my friends the water bill, upon the back of which was printed a table showing how much water it is possible to waste by lack of care in stopping leaks.

LITTLE DEVICES SAVE LABOR

Cheap helpers for the housewife

A GREAT many housewives would laugh at the idea that a 10-cent household device would lighten their work to a great extent, yet at the recent household exhibit held in New York city it was clearly shown that \$1 invested in these little novelties would make housework much easier for the average woman.

The day before my visit to this exhibition my pot roast, which had been put on the stove to simmer away, was suddenly discovered burning, says a writer in McCall's Magazine. I found the meat stuck fast to the bottom of the pot, so I was more than delighted to find a device in the form of an aluminum kettlebottom which you put into any pot, which will prevent the contents from burning. It is in the form of a disc with a row of raised buttons embossed on each side to prevent its resting flatly on the bottom of the kettle. The burning of the juice below this disc warns the housewife, and the contents remain unspoiled. It means that you can have a safety aluminum bottom which you can place in any iron or clipped enamel kettle for 10 cents.

A little kettle scraper had a flexible steel edge. It was so made that it would scrape itself to the curved surface of the pot and in no time the kettle would be absolutely clean. I wondered how many women who look about the kitchen for some broken knife to scrape a kettle bottom knew of this little kitchen help.

I was attracted by a new egg or cake turner. The handle was short, and was so arranged that it sits perfectly flat on the pan. It is oval in shape, and because it has no square corners the eggs will not break when you slip the turner under them. It is said to be ideal for turning omelets.

I suppose the housewife does not live

who has not tried to open a jar of fruit in a hurry and finds she cannot budge the top. Finally she resorts to putting the jar in hot water, or tries to run a knife blade under the rubber band. So I stopped and marveled at a little steel fruit jar wrench which grips the metal cover and screws it off in a "jiffy."

Speaking of fruit jars I must not forget to tell you of a fruit jar funnel made of white porcelain that will not rust like tin, nor chip like enamel.

In connection with baking day they showed me a remarkable little cookie cutter, which you just shove along and it cuts the cookies or biscuits or doughnuts just as fast as you roll it over the dough.

As grape fruit and pineapples can now be served all the year round some wise man has manufactured a little utility which will take the eyes from the pineapples and the center from the grape fruit with a turn of the wrist. It is also invaluable for removing the eyes from old potatoes and the cores from apples with the smallest possible waste. It has a short but strong wooden handle, the metal portion being shaped like a small, deep spoon with very sharp edges.

Every woman knows how hard it is to find a suitable place for tin pot covers and so I was interested in a little wire frame which comes for the purpose of holding six covers of various sizes. This frame is so made that it can be fastened to the wall alongside the stove, and your covers, which used to be tucked away in inconvenient and inconspicuous places, are ever ready at your hand. The rack alone sells for 10 cents, and if you have plenty of odd covers, that is all you need, but the racks filled with six covers ranging in size from nine inches up can be purchased for a nominal sum.

HOUDAN IS A PROLIFIC LAYER

Ideal fowl for the suburbanite

SUBURBAN and town dwellers who have tried various kinds of chickens and have been more or less dissatisfied with them, or who are looking for a kind that will suit in a general way, should try the Houdan. After a good many years of experience, and considerable opportunity to observe in regard to poultry matters, I am satisfied that this famous old French breed is especially adapted to the needs of town folks who want to keep small flocks for the pleasure of it and for home use, says a contributor to Suburban Life.

The Houdan is a prolific layer of large, white-shelled eggs; it lays remarkably well in winter, and is a non-sitter. These are points that are decidedly in its favor.

The size of the Houdan egg is a point distinctly in favor of the breed. Only the Brahmas and Minorcas lay so large an egg. A difference of from six to eight ounces in the weight of a dozen eggs is a matter of economic concern to the frugal householder. In most markets, now, eggs are sold by the dozen; but the custom is unjust, for they vary greatly in size. When they are sold by weight, as they should be, and as they are in some places, the breeds that lay large eggs, like the Houdan and Minorca, will be in great demand.

The winter-laying habit is exceedingly valuable. Winter is the time when eggs are scarce and prices high. If Biddy is to do the highest service for her owner, she must keep his table supplied with fresh eggs in January and February.

Not many breeds are reliable winter layers. Some will do fairly well under unusually favorable conditions, and will

even make surprising records with expert handling. But of a few breeds, notably of the Langshans, Orpingtons and Houdans, it may be said that winter-laying is a breed characteristic, and that with them winter-laying is dependable.

Another Houdan characteristic is its quite remarkable docility. It is not a sluggish fowl, like the Cochins, but, on the contrary, is very sprightly; resembling in this respect the Leghorn and Hamburg. But unlike these two fowls it is not wild, and is not given to flying. There is nothing wearing feathers that is more easily made into a pet. It is more like a dog or a cat, in this respect, than a chicken.

That a fowl so energetic should be so docile a pet is surprising. I have bred nearly all kinds of recognized poultry, and I have seen no other breed that is comparable with the Houdan in this regard. It is peculiarly and distinctly a breed characteristic. It would be difficult to tell just how it came by this quality. Perhaps the French people bred them for it, as others have been bred for a certain kind of plumage or a peculiar style of comb.

Another thing that should commend the Houdan to suburbanites is its strikingly attractive appearance. If one wants a flock that is not just like the flocks of his neighbors, that is really pretty and interesting, the Houdan offers the opportunity. Its crest and mottled black-and-white plumage, long, plump body, and fifth toe, make it distinctly unlike other breeds. Then, too, there is only one variety of the breed, and it is a pleasure to think of that.

The Houdan is a fowl of prime qual-



LONG, sweeping lines, the embodiment of fashionable grace, are realized in the latest Paris modes typified in the picture. These lines depend entirely on the fit and style of the corset.

La Vida

Corsets are the epitome of long line construction, with low bust and extreme skirt length.

Royally fashioned, hand-made, of perfect proportions and dainty finish, the new models of La Vida Corsets are admirably adapted to latest modes, and give the correct outlines the frocks of today demand, lending stylish lines to the simplest or most elaborate gown worn over them.

La Vida

Corsets are made in all sizes and lengths; every figure finds a model specially fitted to its requirements. Always the very latest mode, glove-fitting, producing perfect symmetry and correct shapeliness of figure, comfort without sacrificing style, lightness without loss of durability, La Vida Corsets represent corset perfection.

La Vida Corsets are *Excelon* boned—the most responsive, non-rustable boning made (far exceeding whalebone in strength and flexibility), which gives just that resiliency necessary to the long-hipped corsets, while its strength preserves the corset shape indefinitely, insuring perfect fit, correct appearance and lasting wear.

Price, \$4.00 up.

At all Dealers

TRIED RECIPES

FILLET OF HALIBUT—OYSTER SAUCE

CUT the desired number of slices of halibut, weighing about five ounces each; remove the skin and flatten them slightly. Season with salt, pepper and add three raw oysters. Place the fish in paper bags. Mix a little flour with two cupfuls of cream, put about one soup-spoonful of the mixture into each bag, add a little sweet butter, close the bags and fasten with clips. Bake in a slow oven for 12 minutes.

ASPARAGUS TIPS POLONAISE
Clean and cut some asparagus 3 1/2 inches long, season with salt and pepper and put them in a bag with a teaspoonful of fried bread crumbs and a little melted butter. Close the bag and cook it in a moderate oven for 22 minutes.

SALADE TRIPLOITAINE
Cut in the shape of lozenges, string beans, celery, beets and Brussels sprouts. Add a thin slice of truffles and salt; steam it for 20 minutes. Put it in refrigerator to cool. Serve French dressing in a separate dish to be poured on the salad at the table.

GREEN PEAS WITH MINT
Take small new peas, season them with salt and pepper, add a pinch of flour, a few leaves of mint, a little sweet butter and a spoonful of water. Put them in a bag and cook very slowly for 30 minutes.

STEWED MUSHROOMS
Take about four ounces of mushrooms, pare and wash them well, season them with salt, pepper, a piece of butter (size of a hazelnut), put in a bag and cook in the oven for 10 minutes.

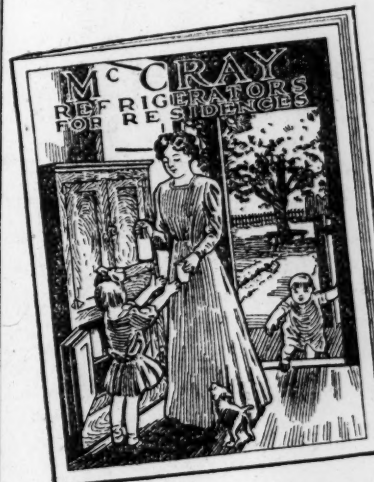
SABLE
Two and two thirds cupfuls of flour, 1 1/2 cupfuls of butter, one cupful of sugar, one sixth of a cupful of thick cream and one half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Mix all together. Roll and work the paste to one quarter of an inch thickness and cut it according to the shape desired. Put it into a paper bag and cook it for 10 minutes in a hot oven.—Good Housekeeping.

HARD ON GLOVES

Nothing is so hard on gloves as carrying a muff. It will quickly soil dark kid, while white is often ruined at one wearing, says the Minneapolis Tribune. To avoid this many girls keep old gloves to use with the muff. This is all right if the hands were never taken out of the fur covering, but it is impossible when one is going to call or to a reception. One girl wears a loose pair of cotton gloves over her kid ones and pulls them off when entering a house. Easier yet is it to pin a handkerchief inside the muff to prevent soiling the gloves.

ity for the table. The size is just right, ranging from six to eight pounds. The body is full in the breast and the flesh is tender and well-flavored. The chicks grow rapidly, feather quickly and attain weights of 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 pounds more easily than other breeds.

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This handsomely illustrated 52-page book gives a vast amount of valuable information about refrigerators that you should know. We will gladly send you a copy free on request. It also tells why the celebrated

McCray Refrigerators

keep all food fresh, untainted and delicious. You ought to know why the McCray Patent System of Refrigeration and Air Circulation gives a dry and thoroughly clean refrigerator, free from all odors. The book explains. McCray Refrigerators are made in all sizes for every purpose, and are guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. They can be arranged for icing from the rear porch, so that the ice-man need not enter the house, and can be equipped with special ice water cooler, racks for mineral water, etc., and other special features if desired.

We also send any of the following Catalogues Free on request: No. 88, Regular Sizes for Residences; No. A.H., Built-to-order for Residences; No. 49, for Hotels, Clubs and Institutions; No. 68, for Grocers; No. 72, for Florists; No. 36, for Meat Markets.

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A DELICATE, dainty dessert deliciously flavored with

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is a fitting climax to a perfect dinner.

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"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

A woman's personal satisfaction in looking charming and dainty is doubled when she knows everything about her is exquisitely clean.

Naïad Dress Shields

are thoroughly agreeable to the most delicate skin; are absolutely free from rubber, with its disagreeable odor; can be easily and quickly STERILIZED by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. They are preferred by well-gowned women of refined taste.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of 25c. Every pair guaranteed.

A handsome colored reproduction of this beautiful Gies Phillips drawing on heavy paper, 11x14 inches, sent for 10 cents. No advertising.

The C. E. CONOVER CO., Mrs. 101 Franklin St., New York

PLAIN PETTICOATS

Much thought has been expended on designing petticoats to be worn with the narrow skirt. They are made perfectly plain, on the drop-skirt order, and the majority are not trimmed at all. The few that are trimmed have lace or insertion put on flat so that there will be no bulkiness whatsoever, says Today's Magazine. Then the new petticoats are short,

reaching to the shoe tops. Messaline is the favored material used; also silk jersey with a scant messaline flounce.

FLAVOR RETAINED

Wet a towel in cold water and cover all kinds of roasted meats, turkey and chicken to prevent drying, says the Minneapolis Tribune. They will retain the flavor and keep moist a long time.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT EXPLAINS LETTERS ABOUT NOMINATION

Declares He Said He Was
Not a Candidate, but Was
Ready to Accept Conven-
tion's Call

CLEARING THE AIR

In a telegraph message from Oyster Bay, N. Y., the United Press says that Colonel Roosevelt, in response to inquiries regarding the statement in a letter written by the former President to E. A. Van Valkenburg that he (the colonel) would not be a candidate for the presidency in 1912, issued the following:

"At that time persistent efforts had been made from Washington to convince the progressives that I was really supporting Mr. Taft. On this particular occasion the statement was made with the greatest explicitness.

"I promptly denied the statement, and was assured on the one hand that it had been inspired from the White House, and assured on the other hand that it had not been, but on the contrary was made purely on the initiative of the Associated Press. The Associated Press people assured me that they were not responsible for the false statements, and as it will be seen by reference to the letter itself, Mr. Noyes was quoted as having got the information from independent sources. I do not know who gave out this letter, but I am certain that it was not Mr. Van Valkenburg, for I know him to be an honorable man.

"To all who were at that time writing to me to be a candidate I answered that I would not. To all who asked me whether I would accept, if nominated, I answered 'yes,' if I knew them sufficiently well to be sure that they would understand me; otherwise I said simply that I would cross that bridge when I came to it, and in most cases, if the man was at all a close personal friend, I told him that I counted on his doing everything possible to prevent any movement looking to my nomination.

"It was not until the last three or four months that I was finally obliged to come to the conclusion that there was a real demand among the people as a whole for my nomination, which did not come in any way from any personal friends of mine, and was neither inspired nor engineered by them.

"When I became convinced that this popular demand was real and was considerable, and when the governors of seven states, increased by this time to 10, I may mention incidentally, asked me whether I would accept if nominated, I answered 'yes.' I added an expression of my wish that wherever possible open preferential presidential primaries might be held, so as to find out who the Republican voters wished to have nominated.

"If the people do not wish me to serve, most certainly I do not wish to serve. If they do desire me to undertake in their interest a great task, I shall do so, and shall perform it with whatever courage and ability I possess.

"Whether there will be such an expression of the popular will, I cannot say, as where there are no preferential primaries it unfortunately seems too often to be the case that the effort of the political leaders is not to give expression to the popular will, but to thwart it in every way possible."

In a telegraph message from Philadelphia the United Press says:

With reference to the Roosevelt letter which was made public yesterday, E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and president of the North American, in a statement given the New York World, said in part:

"Of course the letter was not made public by me.

"When Colonel Roosevelt attended the Cardinal Gibbons celebration in Baltimore last summer, the Associated Press sent out an inspired statement to the effect that Colonel Roosevelt had positively pledged his support to Mr. Taft for a renomination. As a matter of routine news we printed this despatch, although I had personal knowledge that Colonel Roosevelt's attitude must have been misrepresented.

"Much was made by the Taft managers of the supposed endorsement, and even his denial was met by the rejoinder that his assurance had been given privately and he was merely denying it for public effect.

"This led to my correspondence with him, which culminated in the letter of June 27. It will be observed that he denies the fake story and asks that copies of his letter be sent to two directors of the Associated Press for their information. His purpose was that they should have an official denial on record, from which they would issue a formal withdrawal of the fake yarn. I sent copies to Mr. McClatchy requesting that he furnish one to Mr. Noyes. But no denial of the fake story was ever made by the Associated Press."

The United Press reports today that Colonel Roosevelt has given out the text of a letter written on Jan. 16 to Frank C. Munsey. It follows:

"What I have said to you and am about to say to you I have for instance said not only to other friends who think I ought to be nominated but to friends—and even foes—who think I ought not to be nominated, provided only I could trust their sincerity, intelligence and truthfulness; to Secretary Simson, Secretary Meyer and Congressman Longworth, who are supporting Mr. Taft; to Mr. Pinchot, Congressman Len-

root and Kent, who are supporting La Follette; I said to editors like Mr. Nelson, Mr. Van Valkenburg and Mr. Wright; I have said to the entire Aldine Club—Democrats, Republicans and every one."

"I shall not be a candidate; I shall not seek the nomination, nor would I accept it if it came to me as the result of intrigue. But I will not tie my hands with a statement which would make it difficult or impossible for me to serve the public by undertaking a great task if the people as a whole seemed definitely to come to the conclusion that I had to do that task."

The letter to Mr. Munsey comprised 11 large typewritten pages. The following is another extract from it:

"In other words, as far as in me lies, I am trying to look at this matter purely from the standpoint of the public interest; of the interest of the people as a whole and not in the least from my own standpoint.

"If I should consult my own pleasure and interest I should most emphatically and immediately announce that I would under no circumstances run.

"I have had all the honor that any man can have from holding the office of President. From every personal standpoint there is nothing for me to gain, either in running for the office or in holding the office once more, and there is very much to lose."

TAFT LEAGUE AND TAFT MEN ACTIVE

The Taft League headquarters at Youngs hotel issued a statement Monday sent from Palm beach by former Gov. Eben S. Draper, accepting the place of vice-president of the league.

The Somerville Taft Club was organized last evening at Fleming hall on Pearl street, that city, by former Mayor Edward Glines, the Hon. Walter S. Glidden, Representative Charles W. Eldridge, Ex-Alderman William P. Jones, Gerald A. Gardner and Charles W. Boyer and J. Frank Mixer.

A Taft club was organized at Harvard Monday. About 100 students became charter members and elected the following officers: Charles E. Hughes, Jr., 3L, president; H. J. Smith '13, vice-president; S. M. Brincker, 2L, secretary; S. M. Seymour '13 and M. Lighter, 2L, executive committee.

Fifty men who journeyed to Washington three years ago to see Mr. Taft inaugurated celebrated the beginning of the fourth year of President Taft's administration last evening at Youngs hotel. In response to a telegram of congratulation Charles D. Hilles, secretary to the President, wired:

"The President appreciates the good wishes of your organization. He believes that he is right and that he will win."

Informal speeches were made by President Greenwood of the Senate, Speaker Cushing of the House, Secretary of State Langtry, State Treasurer Stevens, Attorney-General Swift, Councilors J. Stearns Cushing and Winfield S. Schuster and others.

ROOSEVELT PROTEST AGAINST THE ALLEGED CRANE INTERFERENCE

Resenting the alleged interference of Senator W. Murray Crane on the presidential primary bill now pending in the Legislature, the Massachusetts Roosevelt committee, of which Matthew Hale is the head, sent a letter of protest today to President Taft and another to the senator himself. The protest to the President reads:

"A large majority of Republican voters in Massachusetts resent the interference of Senator Crane on the presidential primary bill now pending before the Legislature.

"We have confidence in our representatives to pass on this subject and we request that you advise Senator Crane that he is acting outside of his duties.

"We have no doubt that you hope for the presidential nomination, not through the manipulation of party bodies and office holders, but through free expression of the voters of the Republican party."

"Interference from Washington like this has already made many Republicans vote the Democratic ticket and will cripple the party unless stopped at once."

Following is the communication sent to Senator Crane:

"As Republicans we beg to call your attention to the very strong and widespread feeling within the party against your dictation to our Legislature on the presidential primary bill.

"The Republican voters as a body do not recognize your right to dictate, and we advise you, from the point of view of party unity, that you are making a tactical mistake in not letting the representatives of the people really represent the people."

COST OF WIDER STREET ESTIMATED

City Engineer F. W. Estey of Malden has completed a survey for the widening of Pleasant street, Malden, from the Boston & Maine bridge westerly to the Medford line. The engineer estimates that the total cost of the land to be taken by the city will not exceed \$1000 and the cost of the work will not exceed a similar amount.

SIGMA PHI HAS DINNER

Annual dinner of the Sigma Phi Society of Boston and its vicinity was held at the American House Monday evening with an attendance of about 20 members. W. I. Tuttle of Attleboro was toastmaster.

TUFTS SENIORS READY TO GIVE ANNUAL PLAYS ALL OF WHICH ARE HOMEMADE



CLINTON L. SCOTT



ANNETTE B. MAC KNIGHT



HAROLD GALLUPE

MEDFORD, Mass.—Three one-act plays, the annual midwinter dramatic productions of the Pen, Paint and Pretzels Society of the Tufts senior class, are to be given tonight in the Jackson gymnasium at Tufts College. Each has a separate cast chosen from the students of Tufts and Jackson Colleges.

The productions this year are on a more pretentious scale than any of the society's previous efforts. They were written by Tufts men. Prof. Leo R. Lewis '87 and Charles Gott '11 have acted as coaches, and every bit of the scenery and stage effects has been constructed and prepared by Tufts undergraduates. Even students will have charge of the make-up work, of the stage management and of every other detail.

The three plays that are to be presented are: "After the Game," a play of college life published by an anonymous author in the Tatlonian in 1898; "One on Williams," a play of modern business life written by Frederic N. Weaver '13, and "Long Distance," written by Orlando F. Lewis '95.

In "Long Distance," the principal part will be taken by Clinton L. Scott of Newport, Vt., while Harold Q. Gallupe has been assigned the leading role in "After the Game." In "One on Williams," the only play in which feminine characters participate, the leading feminine role has been assigned to Miss Annette B. MacKnight of New York city.

SHIP BRINGS 8000 BALES OF WOOL FROM MELBOURNE

On the bridge when the British steamer Benin came up the harbor today stood Capt. J. Williams, who has not been here before for 20 years. The Benin loaded about 8000 bales of Australian wool at Melbourne and left that port on Dec. 24. Most of the wool will be discharged at Lawrence & Wiggins pier, Charlestown. About one third will go to New York.

Captain Williams said that on Feb. 14 he passed a bark flying the Russian flag and signals "T. N. V. K." On her stern was painted Greenock below the name Isabel Brown. The Brown left Portland, Ore., Oct. 17 for Queenstown.

The Benin is the first steamer arriving direct from Australia for a year.

MAINE CITIES MAKE BUT LITTLE CHANGE IN TEN ELECTIONS HELD

PORTLAND, Me.—No material change in political complexion resulted from the 10 municipal elections held in Maine Monday. The Republicans gained complete control from the Democrats in Saco, and in Bath and Ellsworth succeeded in electing a majority of the members of the city governments, but lost Eastport and Hallowell to their Democratic opponents.

Two mayors met defeat in their candidacies for reelection, Walter J. Gilpatrick, Democrat, of Saco, and Walter J. Garnett, Republican, of Eastport. Atty.-Gen. William R. Pattangall was reelected mayor of Waterville, and Frank A. Morey, speaker of the state House of Representatives, was returned to the chair of chief executive in Lewiston.

Gov. Frederick W. Plaisted took an active part in the campaign. At a meeting in Waterville Saturday night he declared against prohibition, saying that it was impossible of enforcement in Maine, and urging the enactment of a law to deal with the question in a different manner.

Republican speakers denounced the alleged wide-open conditions and insisted that strict enforcement of the law was the paramount issue.

Androsoggin and Waldo counties chose Democratic senators to fill vacancies and several representatives were elected for like reasons, no material change in the political complexion of the Legislature resulting.

CIVIC ALLIANCE MAKES SUNDAY GAME PROTEST

Bill Reported by Legislative
Committee on Legal Affairs
Is Subject of Circular by
State Organization

BEFORE SENATE

Protest against the bill now before the Senate to legalize the playing of non-professional games on Sunday afternoons is made in a circular letter sent to members of the Legislature today by the Massachusetts Civic Alliance.

The bill was reported favorably by the committee on legal affairs with seven of the 15 dissenting.

The circular letter from the alliance says in part:

"A city or state which does not retain the Sabbath, loses thereby. Always has. The world's map and the world's history prove that the curse falls where the Sabbath fails.

"Destroy respect for the Sabbath by legalized sport and you make it easier for short-sighted greed to increase the number of seven-day toilers. There are enough of the seven-day employees now."

PARENT-TEACHER CLUBS WILL HOLD PUBLIC MEETING

LYNN, Mass.—Interest in the work of the Parent-Teachers Association of this city has been stimulated by the success of the mothers' congress convention held here last month and a general meeting of all the local associations has been arranged for tomorrow evening at the new Classical high school.

Invitations have been issued to parents, school teachers, the mayor and municipal council, the school committee and public library trustees. At the close of the meeting school and city officials will be given a reception by the six parent-teachers clubs.

The speakers of the evening will be J. Frank Pease, superintendent of schools, and the Rev. Frederic W. Perkins, D. D., of the First Universalist church. Music will be furnished by Misses Elin and Lillian Mattson.

MAYOR BURNS BUYS SUPPLIES

Contracts for city supplies in Somerville were awarded today by Mayor Charles A. Burns as follows:

Sewer pipe, Portland Steamware Company; sewer castings, Frederick P. Withery of Charlestown and the Session Foundry Company of Bristol, Conn., crushed stone delivered on the street, Coleman Brothers of Boston; crushed stone delivered on cars, the Essex Truck and Construction Company of Peabody; stone and gravel, W. B. Mullin of Boston; paving brick on the street and sewer brick delivered on the work, street or on cars, Parry Brothers Brick Company.

CANDIDACY DEBATE SUBJECT
Debate on "Why Should Roosevelt Be Nominated and Elected?" by William N. Osgood, chairman of the Roosevelt campaign committee, and "Why Should Taft Be Nominated and Elected?" by R. W. Walter R. Meins, followed by two-minute speeches and a straw vote will be features of the meeting of the Metropolitan Bible Class League as guests of the Page class of Roxbury at the Dudley Street Baptist church, at 6:30 p. m. Wednesday. The Rev. Charles L. Page, leader of the class, will speak on "What Can the Men's Classes Do To Make Boston Better."

OPTICAL BILL IS HEARD

Spectacle fitters from all parts of Massachusetts were before the committee on public health today to argue for the creation of a board in optometry; to license practitioners in optical refraction. Thomas P. Riley, former representative of Malden, who appeared for the opponents, told of mail order schools for making optometrists, whereupon the meeting came to an end.

SUFFRAGE MEETING PLANNED

Mrs. Emily Montague Bishop is to present her original "Scenes from the Senate" under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government, in Ford hall, Thursday evening.

SALEM MERCHANTS DINE

SALEM, Mass.—Salem Merchants Association held its annual dinner in Ames hall last evening.

KORANNA ESCAPES RUNNING AGROUND

While coming in through the Narrows this morning, the British steamer Koranna nearly ran ashore. Her steering gear became jammed, but the engines were reversed and her anchor dropped in time to prevent her momentum from carrying her aground. The Koranna, 17 days late from Calcutta, is commanded by Captain E. S. Gulston, who hastened ashore to greet his wife who came over on the Menominee three weeks ago. The Koranna left Calcutta Dec. 31, and after leaving Port Said on Feb. 2 encountered adverse conditions the rest of the way.

On Feb. 16 a huge sea boarded the steamer over the stern and bent the quadrant so that the boat could not be steered. Temporary cables were attached to the rudder and she was headed for Bermuda. Upon arriving there the crew spent 24 hours righting the damage. She also took on 150 tons of coal there.

On board the Koranna was about 7000 tons of general cargo, all of which is destined for Boston. This is unusual, as most of the Calcutta steamers bring only part cargo for here and the rest for New York.

GOV. FOSS LAYS
MONOPOLIES TO
HIGH PROTECTION

NEW YORK.—Speaking on "Constructive Tariff Reduction" at the annual dinner of the National Democratic Club last night, Governor Foss of Massachusetts declared the policy of high protection a social and economic crime.

"As a system of taxation, it is abhorrent," he said. "The amount raised for public purposes is imposed many times over upon the people for the profit of the few."

Governor Foss declared the great textile strike at Lawrence, Mass., to be due to the high cost of living, "which the Republican policy has forced upon us," and urged reciprocity not only with Canada, but with all of the countries of North and South America.

"High protection has been the shelter for the exactions of monopoly and the real cause of almost all restraint of trade," he said. "The only secure basis for profit from production is an adequate market. The high-tariff policy frankly limits production, in the first instance, to the home market."

RADCLIFFE CLASS ELECTS

Radcliffe College senior class elected its class day officers yesterday afternoon. They are: Margaret Fales, marshal; Mabel Houghton, chairman general committee; Alice Carlson, chairman invitation committee; Grace Harriman, chairman baccalaureate committee; Esther Sidelinger, historian; Dorothy Gilman, lawyer; Dorothy Brewer, prophet.

TONAWANDA CLUB GIVES SHOW

At the eleventh annual show of the Tonawanda Club Monday evening at Lyceum Hall an audience of several hundred persons attended. The cast of 40 appeared in a skit "Down on the Levee" arranged and managed by Leon Dadmun.

HYDE PARK TO HAVE CONCERT

In French's opera house, Hyde Park, the Boston city music department will give a concert this evening.

PRIZES FOR BEST COPY IN OILS TO BE GIVEN PUPILS

Prizes of money, \$100 for first, \$50 for second, \$25 for third and honorable mention for the best copies in oils will be awarded in the Stuart's Washington contest, which has been conducted by the George Washington Memorial Association among the students of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, on Friday, at a gathering to be held in the lecture room of the museum at 2:30 p. m. Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, president of the association, will present the rewards.

Mrs. Dimock will also speak on the objects of the association and what it is accomplishing toward the erection of the George Washington Memorial building (National Civic hall) at Washington. Ralph Adams Cram will give an address on "The Architectural Future of Our National Capital."

The patronesses are Mrs. Eben S. Draper, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Mrs. Bayard Thayer and Mrs. Barrett, Wendell.

TEACHERS PROTEST NEW PENSION BILL BEFORE STATE BOARD

As the result of a protest by 2100 Boston school teachers against the bill which, if passed, will put all employees of the school department under the pension act, the school committee today laid before the state board of education the objections of the teachers to the proposed law. At the same time the members of the school committee informed the board that they disagreed with the teachers and were in favor of the measure.

While the teachers are opposed to the bill they will not be permitted to go before the legislative committee and say so at a hearing, owing to a recent regulation which forbids them from using their influence either collectively or individually for the passage or defeat of legislation.

After the school committee received, at its meeting last night, a communication from the teachers through the executive boards of the Boston Teachers Club and the Elementary Teachers Club, protesting against the measure, the committee issued a reply to the teachers in which it warned them against lobbying on this bill. This was one of the cases covered in the terms of the recent regulation, it was explained.

As the law now stands only teachers can get pensions. The proposed law will put all employees of the department under the pension act—janitors, truant officers, clerks and others—making an addition of about 400 pensions.

There are other changes which the teachers object to. Under the old act a minimum of \$312 a year and a maximum of \$600 are provided. The new bill proposes a flat rate of one third the salary which the person receives. This would make a decided raise in the pensions. For instance, the masters who get \$3000 or more salary would get \$1000 or more under the new bill. The teachers contend that under the new arrangement the pension system will break down.

The question now that is before the committee is, will the pension appropriation meet these demands? In the three years since the pension fund was established it has grown to about \$150,000 over expenses; but to meet the requirements as planned under the old act there should be a proportionate increase in the sinking fund for about 10 years.

In their protest the teachers say: "This fund was established exclusively for the benefit of the teaching and supervising staff of the public day schools of Boston."

"They, therefore, respectfully and earnestly insist that the pension fund with its accretions, provided for by the act of 1910, was and is in every essential an existing trust for the exclusive benefit of those designated and fixed as its beneficiaries by the act itself."

"There is no objection to pensioning the other school employees, provided they are cared for by the creation of a new pension fund that shall not defeat the one already specifically established."

ANDOVER MEN TO MEET

Andover men will gather at Youngs hotel tonight for the annual meeting and dinner of the Boston Alumni Association of Phillips Academy. The president of the association, Arthur B. Chapin '87, will preside. Principal Alfred A. Stearns, Lieutenant-Governor Robert Luce, President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College and Prof. William B. Munro of Harvard will be the speakers.

MR. BENBOW IS TECH MARSHAL

David F. Benbow was Monday elected first marshal by the recently elected senior class day committee of the class of 1912 of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Randall Cremer was elected second marshal and Archibald Eicher third marshal.

BOULEVARD PLAN SUBMITTED

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—At the request of a local committee and town officers, the metropolitan park commission has submitted a plan for the proposed boulevard across the northerly end of Lake Quannapowitt. The plan calls for a boulevard 30 feet wide and an expenditure of about \$70,000.

DELTA UPSILON TO GIVE PLAY

Delta Upsilon Fraternity at Harvard will give "Ralph Roister Doister," by Nicholas Udall this year, the first performance to be in Brattle hall next Friday night. Six performances will be given in all.

PROVISION IS MADE FOR PARCELS POST IN POSTOFFICE BILL

WASHINGTON.—In the regular post-office appropriation bill introduced on Monday by Representative Moon provision is made for a parcels post system. The measure would apply the foreign mail-carrying plan to domestic mail matter and permit the transportation of 11 pounds of merchandise.

As an experiment, local matter would be carried until June 30, 1914, on rural mail routes on a graduated scale ranging from five cents a pound for the first pound and two cents for each additional pound.

The bill would permit postoffice employees the right of petition to Congress, now denied by rules of the postoffice department.

The appropriation carries a total of \$250,827,740, a decrease in the department estimates of \$1,352,314. Another provision of the bill for the protection of railway mail clerks requires that railway mail cars be constructed of steel and the present cars be substituted at the rate of 20 per cent a year for five years, that by 1917 all railway mail cars shall be entirely of steel construction.

Chairman Moon's report disagrees with the report from the postoffice department that it has been self-sustaining and finds deficit instead of a surplus. The report reproduces the report of the auditor of the postoffice department and says:

"These final figures from the auditor show a deficit in the department for the fiscal year 1911 of \$627,845, instead of a surplus of \$219,118."

PATRIARCHS WILL BE HONOR GUESTS

Grand patriarchs and grand scribes from five of the New England states, from New York and from the Maritime Provinces will be guests and likewise speakers at the annual session of the grand encampment of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts Thursday at 10 a. m. in Odd Fellows hall.

Reports of the various state officers will be heard and legislative matters considered. Installation of the new officers, including the new grand patriarch, Sam Wood, Jr., will take place. A reception to the new grand patriarch will be given at the Quincey Odd Fellows hall in the evening.

Henry E. Ruggles of Franklin, present grand patriarch, will preside at the exercises. Dinner will be served during the intermission.

QUINCY TO BUY FIRE APPARATUS

QUINCY, Mass.—At a meeting of the city council last evening, orders were introduced appropriating \$2000 for the purchase of a combination hose and chemical wagon to be in ward 4, and one appropriating \$6000 for a combination auto truck to be stationed in ward 6. Both orders were referred to committee on fire department.

The committee on sewers reported an order appropriating \$40,000 for the extension of the main sewer and the building of lateral sewers. Referred to the finance committee.

An order was reported appropriating \$50,000 for the extension of the water service. This was referred to the finance committee.

FUND FOR BOSTON OPERA GROWING

Letters asking for blanks for subscriptions to the \$150,000 Boston opera guarantee fund are coming from all parts of New England, and Hayden & Stone, who are acting as treasurer for the fund, says that the movement to put the Boston opera company on a permanent basis is daily gaining ground.

Following are the subscriptions received today: Walter A. Davis \$25, Moorfield Storey \$100, S. S. Pierce Company \$500, W. \$500, Miss Helen C. Burnham \$100, E. K. \$10, Miss Sophie Mosen 100, Brown Durrell Company \$100, Mrs. Henry C. Thacher \$100.

MR. SHUSTER TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

W. Morgan Shuster, former treasurer general of Persia, will arrive here this afternoon and will remain in the city for three days. This evening he will speak before the members of the Economic Club in Symphony hall on "The Duty of Civilization Toward the Weaker Nations."

Other speakers announced for the meeting are G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University and Moorfield Storey of Boston. Mr. Shuster will address the City Club tomorrow and on Thursday afternoon he will take the train to New York.

ADVERTISING IS DINNER TOPIC

"What Is Advertising?" was the main topic of discussion at the bi-weekly luncheon of the Pilgrim Publicity Association at the American House Monday noon. George French discussed the practical side of the subject. George B. Gallupe defined advertising from the modern viewpoint as "the art of telling the important points of the real truth about an article to the greatest number of people in the best way," and H. P. Dowd considered the relation of advertising to sales.

Rambler

Motor Cars

The Rambler Sedan, the new enclosed type, is conceded to be one year ahead.

Manufacturers of other cars have sent their designers to inspect this model at the shows.

It is certain to become a permanent type, therefore we cannot hope to control the design after this year.

We invite the inspection of this model by all manufacturers and dealers.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
of New England
93 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

How Well a Task is Done, not How Much is Done is the Important Thing.

A commonplace though this be, it is ever golden, and it can serve the new advertiser as a safe guide in his publicity plans. It is good judgment for him to approach the public gradually and thoroughly through such of the many avenues at his disposal as seem best for his product. Naturally he wants reasonably soon to see a fair return for his money spent in advertising, and in order most directly to trace results he needs good newspapers.

What is a Good Newspaper From the Advertiser's Standpoint?

Broadly, it is a daily news messenger which meets the tastes, in news, editorials, and feature material of intelligent, self-respecting and substantial people. The class of people who read newspapers of this kind has means, culture and education, and makes up the majority of the buying public. Therefore if the advertiser who has a new staple, new household help, or useful specialty of good quality spends his money in good newspapers, he is doing his advertising very well, and is wisely avoiding trying to do too much all at once, as many have tried to do to their great disappointment.

The Monitor Has Both the Public's and Advertiser's Verdict of Being a Good Newspaper,

and it is a logical medium for good advertising. It is one of the few mediums which print only clean and honest advertising. The high-grade advertisers who use the Monitor regularly do so because they know the advantage of using a good newspaper, and they are finding that good returns come from steady touch with the good buyers who make up the Monitor's steadily increasing interested readers and subscribers.

SQUEAK THAT IS HARD TO FIND

Perhaps no squeak is harder to locate than that which is finally traced to an ill-fitting glass in the sash of a window. Because of the difficulty of cutting the glass absolutely true to the shape of the sash, it often happens that on one or more sides the glass will bear only in spots. When the inevitable working of the framework takes place, the natural result is a squeak which usually is attributed to the outer metallic portion of the fitting. A sure remedy for this kind of squeak is to have the glass reset with a very thin strip of felt laid in to cushion it.

FINDING THE WEAK SPOT

When tuning up a motor, first try the car on the road to discover what is wrong, then, if the difficulty is not apparent, it can be arrived at by process of elimination and deduction. If the ignition is correct and the distributor all right, the valves working as they should, trouble must lie in the carburettor. There is only one exception to this, and that is when the cylinders are fouled with carbon deposit. If the carburettor be found correct, it is then obvious that in checking the other elements of perfect running something must have been passed.

SEEN AND HEARD AT THE SHOW

In the booth allotted to the Matheson "Silent-Six" they are looking forward to a most successful week.

At the Rambler it was stated that the crowd on the opening night seemed to contain more real purchasers than any other opening night in the history of Boston shows.

Mr. Taylor of the Dodge Motor Vehicle Company claims to have sold the first car at the show Saturday when J. C. O'Brien bought a six-cylinder Pope-Hartford at 8:15 o'clock.

A successful opening is reported at the Pierce exhibit where throngs are inspecting the seven beautiful cars which are on view. Of these the Six-sixty limousine seems perhaps to be the most popular.

Lighted electric headlights on one of the touring cars in the Peerless exhibit are causing many people to stop and inspect them carefully as their brilliance seems quite equal to the ordinary gas headlight.

Do you like flowers? If so, drop in at the Stutz exhibit, where you will be presented with a handsome Stutz pink, besides seeing some fine models of a car that made a reputation for itself in one day.

The White exhibit is continuing to attract crowds at the show today in spite of the fact that the company is still short one car—a five-passenger 40 horsepower touring type. Perhaps, however, this was just as well on the opening night, as the additional room was much needed.

Great interest is being attracted by the Kissel Kar, where two very beautiful models are being exhibited. All visitors are being presented with a handsome souvenir, and Manager H. B. Prudden is highly elated at the prospects of business. A visit to the Kissel Kar booth will be well repaid.

General Manager O. C. Hutchinson of the Marquette arrived in Boston Sunday and is stopping at the Lenox. Among the cars exhibited by the Marquette company are some seven and five-passenger touring cars, two passenger roadsters and a "challenger" roadster which has attracted considerable attention. Manager C. C. Edwards is much gratified by the present outlook for business.

Among the five different models being exhibited by the Stevens-Duryea is a superb six-cylinder limousine which for beautiful interior workmanship is one of the features of the show. The Waverly Electric exhibit, which agency has recently been taken on by the J. W. Bowerman Co., comprises two very handsome cars, a lady's victoria and a five-passenger brougham. There is also a

convertible phaeton, which is the most recent novelty in the automobile line.

One of the real live indications of the selling quality of the show is the activity of the Lenox people, whose exhibit contains some very beautiful models, the chassis they are exhibiting being one of the real attractions of the show. Eight sales credited to the show to date, and 70 to the Boston office is a record that speaks volumes for the "Made in Boston" car, as well as attesting the readiness of the attendants at the show to buy good cars. Mr. McLaskey and Mr. Blanchard of the Lenox company believe this will prove the greatest selling show on record, at any rate, it bids fair to prove so with the Lenox.

SHOWING MORSE CAR AT HEREFORD STREET ROOMS

Manager H. L. Johnson is Much Pleased Over the Showing Made by This Automobile

On account of not having been able to get space at the Boston show the Morse car is having a private exhibition at the warerooms, 66 Hereford street, where Manager H. L. Johnson is pleased to show the different models of the Morse which, though it has not been very long in the market, has already acquired a reputation for itself.

The Morse car is built at South Easton, Mass., where a factory covering several acres is fitted up with every mechanical device known in automobile building and a car is turned out which has met the desires and requirements of a discriminating public and is compared with the best that American or foreign manufacturers produce.

All steel used in the Morse car is of the celebrated Krupp manufacture and every car is under the personal supervision of A. B. Morse, whose experience in engineering and designing is that of years.

Mr. Morse has profited by the experience of other manufacturers and for years has been devoting himself to studying the automobile proposition with a view of turning out a car that would meet the requirements of the most exacting user.

Two types of chassis are built to take any style of body either roadsters or touring cars.

BRAKE LINKAGE ADJUSTMENT.

It does not always occur to most drivers to observe whether or not all of the brake linkage is clear of the frame and other mechanism before the bands are fully applied. Even a very slight amount of interference in some out of the way spot may cause the brakes to slip.

ATTENDANCE RECORD FOR TUESDAY AT BIG SHOW MAY BE BROKEN

Exhibitors Are Much Pleased Over Inquiries Which Indicate Large Sales Before Week Is Over

ARE MANY CHANGES

Prospects of all previous records for Tuesday visitors to the Boston automobile show being broken today were very bright at an early hour this afternoon as the big Mechanics building was well filled at that time, and a steady stream of persons was passing through the various entrances with no let up in sight.

It takes more than one visit to this year's exhibit for the motorist to appreciate the many good things that are being shown by the various pleasure car manufacturers and the makers of accessories. While at first glance the self-starter appears to be the most radical development of the past 12 months, and no doubt is, there are many other features that have shown great advancement during that time.

Despite the fact that the pleasure car of 1911 had appeared to have reached almost perfection in the way of refinement and standardization, the makers have succeeded in still further improving the outward appearance of the car and adding many little features which are sure to go a long way toward increasing the pleasure of motoring. Handsome indeed are the many cars shown, and the many hundreds who are daily visiting the show with a view to looking into the merits of the different makes from the purchaser's point of view are having a hard time in making up their minds as to which will best meet their needs.

Already the various exhibitors are talking about the many inquiries they are receiving and the prospects of sales being made and future prospects. While the 1911 show stood out as a most successful business getter it is the consensus of opinion that this year's exhibit will easily surpass any other.

Many representatives from all parts of New England have arrived at the Velie booth, where they are making their headquarters throughout the show. The first to arrive was Walter Velie Johnson, the 320 pounder, who controls the sale of Velie cars in northern Vermont. "Pop" Johnson has a reputation of being the heaviest agent both from the sales and avoidpoids standpoint. Other agents at the Velie booth include E. O. Wheeler of Worcester, A. G. Beaharrell of Lowell, Frank Vellier of Lynn, George Snell of Attleboro, A. J. Storey of Bangor, Me., and 30 other sub-agents from every corner of New England.

The Moon car is being exhibited at booths numbered 318 and 322 in the basement. There is a car which has attracted much notice called the "Bumble-Bee Roadster." Manager C. G. Andrews has lately taken on the Detroit, made in Detroit by the Briggs Detroit Company, and already inquiries are coming in about this car which sells for a price within the reach of a great many. Manager Andrews is very much pleased with the business outlook. Some sales of the Moon car have already been made.

Although the month of February is generally said to be the quietest in the year from the standpoint of sales, Manager G. H. Hudson has received word that it was the busiest in the history of Alco trucks and cars. He says he expects this month to surpass the record set by February and declares that from present indication the year's output will be sold several months before the features of the 1913 models are announced.

REPUBLICAN CLUB NAMES OFFICERS

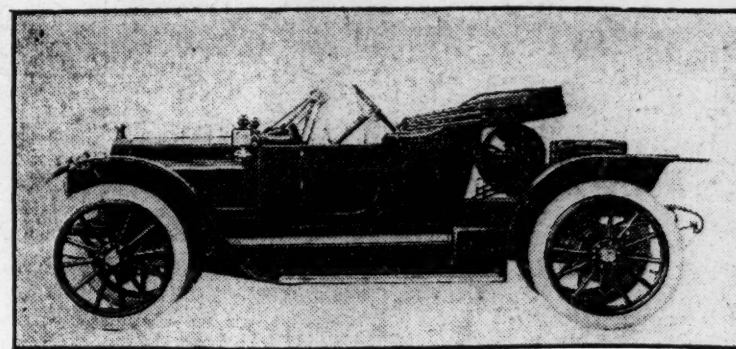
Thomas Aspinwall was elected president of the Republican Institution in the Town of Boston last evening at its ninety-third annual meeting in Youngs hotel. Other officers are: Henry Paston Clark, first vice-president; Winthrop Wetherbee, second vice-president; James P. Parmenter, third vice-president; Frank Langdon Smith, fourth vice-president; Francis H. Brown, treasurer; Francis C. Welch, solicitor; Walter H. Dugan, recording secretary; William F. Davis, corresponding secretary; Francis H. Appleton, Charles A. Fitzgerald, C. L. Burpill, Charles T. Gallagher, Henry G. Jordan, Joseph B. Crocker, Frank L. Locke, Charles O. Currier, Henry S. Rowe, Winthrop L. Wallis, Morris B. Carpenter and Wallace L. Pierce, trustees. The organization was founded in 1819 as a political institution, but is not merely a private social club.

AID IS GIVEN TO 244 CHILDREN

Two hundred and forty-four children were reported as being in the care of the Boston Children's Aid Society at the monthly meeting of the directors on Monday afternoon at the Twentieth Century Club. In the fiscal year which began on Oct. 1 there has been a marked increase in the volume of work over the corresponding period of last year.

The expenses of the society for this work of caring for children up to Feb. 1 were \$18,620, as against \$18,442 for the first four months of the previous year.

RAMBLER ROADSTER FOR 1912



MANY VISITORS TO NEW HOME OF THE FIRESTONE TIRE

Well Equipped Plant Proves Very Much Worth Inspecting — Every Modern Device for Applying Tires

The Boston branch of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company is now settled in its new home at 656 Beacon street, near Commonwealth avenue, in the heart of the new automobile section, and local branch manager, Thomas J. Glenn, is entertaining many visitors, some of whom are making an inspection of this splendidly equipped branch a feature of their visit to the city in connection with the automobile show.

The ground floor is devoted to the offices and salesrooms, and the basement to garage facilities for cars requiring tire attention. On the second floor are the receiving and shipping departments, while the third floor is used for storing pneumatic tires, with a capacity for 11,000, this being New England distributing headquarters. The fourth floor is utilized for storing solid tires for motor trucks and carriages, also rims, bands, flanges and other steel equipment used in connection with them.

Perhaps the most interesting floor from the layman's point of view is the fifth, on which there is every modern device for applying truck and carriage tires, including hydraulic presses for the new European truck tire and a completely equipped blacksmith shop. On the sixth or top floor is the pneumatic repair department with steam vulcanizers and every other device that helps to make efficient and lasting tire repairs.

COMPRESSION LOSS CAUSES

Many things may cause loss of compression, but chief of these is perhaps because the valves do not seat properly, either because of burnt oil making them sticky or because of their becoming too long and resting partially on the tappets; secondly, in time the piston rings become worn and the cylinders slightly oval. Very frequently the slits in the piston rings become all in line through the rings turning. The simplest way to prevent this is to pin them. Carbon deposit on the valves, cracked pistons or cylinders, and valve cap washers becoming hard are also causes of loss of compression.

READJUSTMENT OF THE MAGNETO TO ITS SHAFT

It often happens, either by accident or through design, that a magneto will become disconnected from its driving shaft while on a trip, says H. H. Brown in The Horseless Age.

If the magneto is removed purposely to facilitate valve grinding or some other operation and care be taken in its removal, the replacement is a comparatively easy matter. In most cases the magneto is connected to its drive shaft by means of some form of the so-called Oldham coupling. If this is symmetrical, that is, so formed that the relation of the magneto drive shaft can be changed with relation to the armature shaft by one half a revolution, then the two halves of the coupling should be marked before removal so that they may be replaced in their correct position.

Many manufacturers, however, use some form of coupling in which putting the magneto drive shaft in the wrong relation to the armature shaft is impossible. However, there is one point that has to be guarded against, and that is getting the armature shaft and a whole revolution out of the way. As the distributor makes only one revolution for two of the armature shaft, it is possible to assemble the magneto with the drive and armature shafts in the correct relation but the distributor in such a position that the spark will occur at the end of the exhaust stroke or, rather, the beginning of the suction stroke. If this should be done while on the road and the magneto be secured in place before the mistake is discovered, perhaps the best procedure will be to change the wiring, temporarily at least.

This, of course, can be done as readily if the setting is one half a revolution out. Perhaps the best way to do this is to bring the motor on either center—within 8 or 10 degrees will be near enough. Then the cylinder that is just about to commence its working stroke can be found, as both of its valves will be closed. The cylinder on the end of its working stroke will be sure to have its exhaust valve open, as in most cases the lead of the exhaust is nearly 40 degrees.

The one on the end of the exhaust or beginning of the suction will have the exhaust opened a little less and the one on the end of the suction or beginning of the compression will have the inlet open to some extent. From this the firing order can be obtained, if it is not already known.

To find the relative position of the distributor, the easiest way generally

Among the cars that stand out prominently at the show—Also 40 and 50 H. P. Semi-Touring Models

Without doubt the last named is becoming a marked feature of the show. It is completely equipped with seat covers, nickel trimmings, combination speedometer and clock, Truffault-Hartford shock absorbers, electric side and tail lights, lamps, 132-inch wheelbase, honeycomb type radiator, very large Solar headlights, 37x5 tires on universal, quick, detachable, demountable rims.

The value of this car with its equipment, when it is considered that Timken bearings are used throughout, even in the steering-arm knuckles and differential, with the F. & S. annular imported bearings in the transmission, commends itself instantly to the prospective purchaser of a large car.

However, this is only one of the many values in pleasure cars that the Kissel Kar Company offers. The 50 horsepower car, as well as the 40 horsepower car, are of equal value.

The company has not adopted a self-starter, but will equip cars with any of the advertised self-starters on the market at the market price. The parent company has not felt inclined to rush the self-starter on the motor-buying public until such time as it could give its unqualified approval. This policy is pursued by a great many of the high-priced, well-known cars, and is one which the Kissel Motor Car Company has always carried out. All Kissel Kars can be equipped with a complete electric lighting system at a normal cost. In this respect they have adopted for use either the Vesta or the Remy system for electric lighting.

When the wire in contact at the distributor is found, then this wire should be connected to the plug of that cylinder which is on the working stroke. The other wires should be traced out and connected in the order of firing. In doing this, it should be borne in mind that the distributor revolves in the opposite direction to that of the armature shaft.

In a recent case of this kind, a sleeve on the drive shaft surrounded a hub which was affixed to the armature shaft. The drive was obtained by a set screw which passed through a radial hole in the sleeve and screwed into the hub. This screw had been loosened by vibration and centrifugal force, and fallen out, with the result that the motor came to a stop. The sudden stopping of the motor rather indicated electrical troubles and the No. 1 plug was removed from the cylinder head. Cranking of the motor either on the magneto or battery gave no spark at the plug. This, of course, confirmed the supposition of ignition trouble and removal of the breaker box cover showed that the magneto was disconnected as the cam did not revolve when the motor was turned over. This led to a closer inspection of the sleeve which concealed the hub on the armature shaft, and the absence of the set screw was discovered.

In this case the task of resetting was easy, as the set screw was found in the dust pan. The valve spring cover plate was removed and the motor turned till No. 1 was on the top firing stroke. The magneto was turned till the hole in the hub registered with that in the sleeve. Then the switch was turned to battery and spark resulted at No. 1 plug. If this had not occurred then it would have been necessary to turn the magneto one whole revolution.

BOSTON AUTO SHOWS BEST SAYS WELL KNOWN DEALER

G. M. Berry, Secretary of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, Praises Way Local Exhibits Are Handled and Time for Holding the Show

Motor car manufacturers who have exhibited at and attended all the big automobile shows of the past 10 years, both national and local, agree that for certain important reasons the Boston show takes precedence over all.

Even those makers whose factories are located in the middle West, where large sales are made, concede that the exhibition here is the most important held in the country because it marks the actual opening of the retail season while the New York and Chicago shows are chiefly instrumental in boosting the wholesale trade.

G. M. Berry, secretary of the Thomas B. Jeffery Company, who has attended every Boston show for many years, says he considers that the Boston show will this year excel the New York exhibition, including both the Palace and Garden shows, in point of sales importance, while in point of the number of cars shown and the interest taken it should outclass the Chicago show as well.

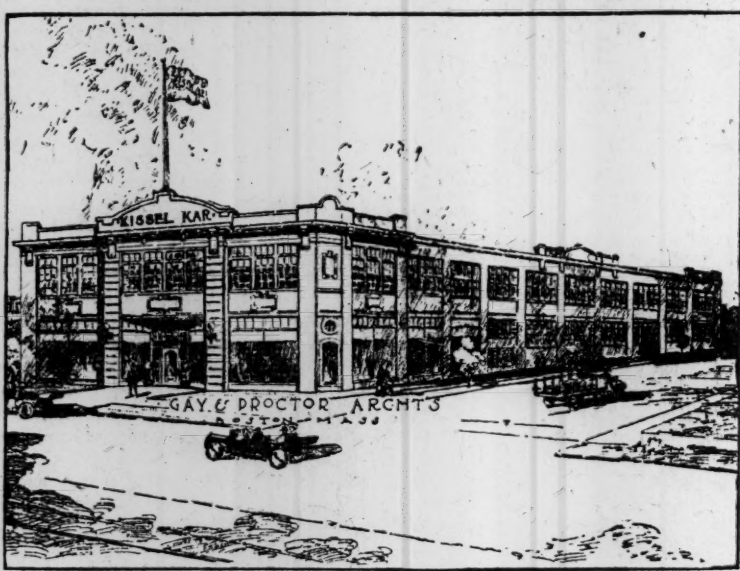
"The Boston show comes at the right time," said Mr. Berry. "The interest of the buyer during the winter months is more or less passive, but on the first of March actual deliveries begin and the

results of the winter's work begin to show. Then, too, the cars that were announced during the previous summer and fall have had an opportunity to prove their ability to compete and the buyers have had sufficient time to make fair comparisons.

"I do not think that there is a better managed show in the country than the Boston show, nor is the feeling between the dealers participating any better anywhere. There is an old principle of merchandising which I think is best understood in Boston, and that is this: Cars sell cars and the most successful competition is the fairest competition. Again the idea of service to owners is firmly rooted here. The buyers have been taught that the car must stand up and be cared for to a certain extent by the factory that makes it or lose in the competition with other cars that are backed by a sound service policy.

"That is another reason why the Boston show is great. You will hear people asking for service and you will hear of people getting it from the concern which they patronize or looking further for service that is better."

NEW HOME OF THE KISSEL CAR



MORE WOMEN ARE BUYING CARS TO MAKE LONG TRIPS

C. A. Emise of Lozier Company Says That There Is Great Increase in Touring Interest Among Them

Importance of woman's opinion as a factor in the sale of high grade motor cars is becoming more and more apparent to the majority of salesmen, says C. A. Emise, sales manager, Lozier Motor Company.

In the case of the wealthy man who is inclined to defer to his wife's view in almost any matter in which she may be interested, the final decision as to the choice of a motor car almost invariably rests with her. New elements, however, have entered in this phase of the selling situation within the past few years. Women are demanding more value for the purchase price than formerly. The increase in extended touring during the summer months is largely responsible for this fact.

Cross country tourists have found that although deep and luxurious upholstery adds greatly to the comfort of such a trip, a smooth running motor, with plenty of power to pull out of the deepest holes and climb the steepest grades, is a far more important requisite. Judging from the statements of women who are themselves well informed, having made many trips of this kind, a combination of easy riding qualities and a power plant equal to all emergencies is the only satisfactory solution for touring of this kind.

Records kept at the Detroit office of the Lozier Company show that many motor car owners are women; probably less than 15 per cent of them purchased their cars with the intention of using them exclusively in the city. Their selection was made with the idea of owning a car capable of traversing good, bad and indifferent roads, maintaining at the same time an undeviating schedule.

Some trips mapped out and carried through successfully by some of these women enthusiasts are not undertaken very frequently even by members of the sturdier sex. The manipulation of a powerful car is, of course, attempted by few women owners. A chauffeur is generally employed for this purpose, but the rest of the details, including the route to be followed and the average speed maintained are usually studied out by the owners themselves.

CARBURETOR ADJUSTMENTS

Perhaps the most important and the most subject to niceties of adjustment of all the accessories of the motor is the carburetor. Change of temperature, a speck of dust, a hair, a drop of water, are each capable of deranging the proportions of air and gasoline, the perfect combination of which is so essential to correct carburation. Obviously there are only four adjustments that can be made—i. e., give more or less air or gasoline—but there is a great variety in the manner of carrying out these adjustments, as will be found on undertaking them.

TENDENCY AMONG AUTOISTS TO HAVE TWO CAR BODIES

Marquette Company Notes That Purchasers of Machines Wish Limousine and Touring Car Interchange

The increasing tendency among buyers of high grade automobiles to have an extra body shipped with their cars is more noticeable this season than ever. The automobile owner today has been convinced that driving in winter is just as good as at any other time of the year, and so he wants his car equipped for all seasons.

When George F. Hurlbert, owner and manager of the Grand Hotel in New York city and also of the Sherman House in Jamestown, N. Y., bought a Marquette "28" with limousine body recently, he also bought a 7-passenger touring body. He said that he could see no advantage in buying another chassis with a touring body for summer use when he could get an extra body to fit the same chassis. He said also that he was convinced that a car could give its best service only when kept in finest condition all in daily service.

TWENTY OARSMEN OUT FOR PRACTISE AT TECHNOLOGY

With Six of Last Year's Eight Rowing Prospects of Turning Out Fast Boat Are Bright

Massachusetts Institute of Technology expects a fine crew season this year following the reporting of 20 men for the first practise in the Tech gym Monday afternoon. Six men are left from last year's crew. Last year the Tech men lost by a short length to the navy at Annapolis, after only three weeks in the shell. A race is practically arranged for this year, and the Tech men will have a much better chance.

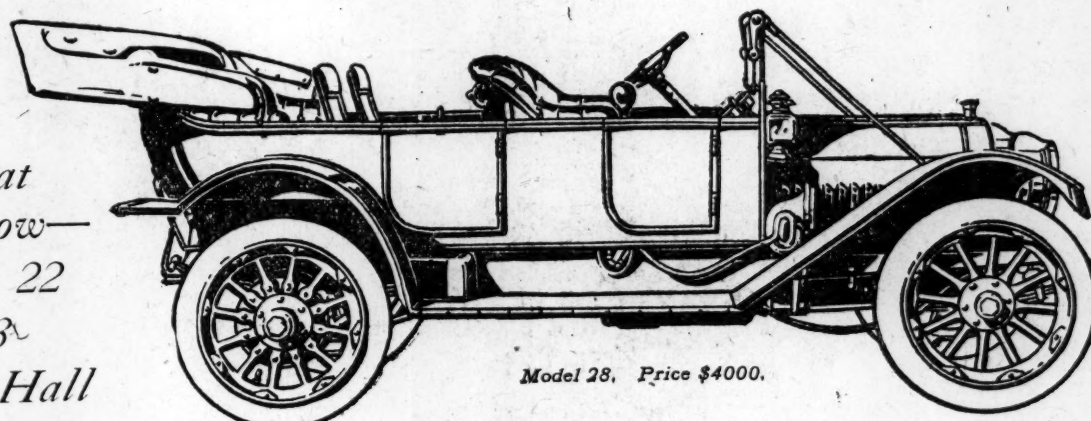
Capt. W. Gere of last year's crew is back to lead the men. Gere is the intercollegiate single scull champion. M. Upham, J. E. Whittlesey, E. H. Sweet, E. C. Gere and Coxswain E. B. Whittington are the old men.

Several of the new candidates have had considerable rowing experience. Among these F. S. Hawkins has rowed two years on the Georgetown University second and D. W. Perrin is a former Brookline high star. The use of the B. A. A. boat house has been assured and a shell is expected soon.

The Marquette

A New Car with
a Unique
Reputation

See it at
the Show—
Spaces 22
and 23
Main Hall



Model 28. Price \$4000.



NO BETTER indication can be found of the public's alertness to recognize unusual quality in automobiles, than in the big strides of progress taken by the Marquette Motor Car. That this new car should have made such a strong appeal is undoubtedly due to its peculiar advantage in embodying the strong features of design and construction of two already well-known cars—the Rainier and the Welch-Detroit. This parentage has established the Marquette on the market without the usual handicap of the new car of untried and unknown characteristics.

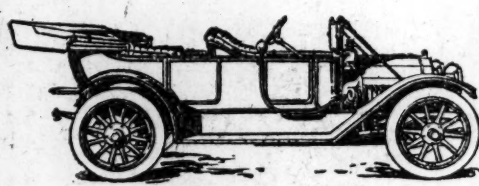
Augmenting this recognized worth is the fact that the Marquette has back of it the General Motors Company organization and resources, which can be accepted as an assurance of permanency and quality, with fullest service responsibility to both dealer and user.

From the viewpoint of appearance, the Marquette possesses elegance which invites instant approval. Mechanically, it leads all rivals; its smooth running, quiet, flexible and powerful motor is an engineering achievement.

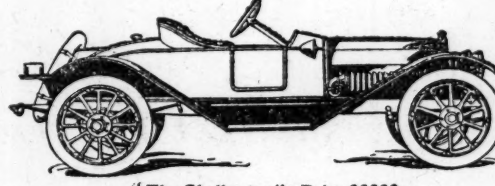
At the Automobile Show (Mechanics Bldg.), give the Marquette a thorough examination. The same line of models as exhibited will also be on display at our Boston Show Rooms. If you will give us the opportunity, we believe we can demonstrate that in the Marquette is offered one of the automobile opportunities of the year.

At the same time we are offering to Marquette owners facilities for local service which are truly unusual in all those essentials of promptness and thoroughness so necessary to satisfactory automobile ownership.

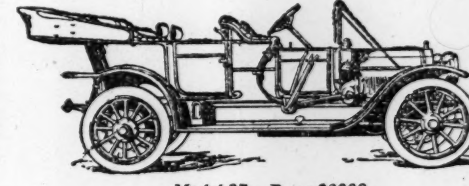
Five Different Models, two distinct chassis, prices: \$3000 and \$4000, completely equipped.



Model 25. Price \$3000



"The Challenger." Price \$3000.



Model 27. Price \$3000.

THE MARQUETTE COMPANY, 733 Boylston Street

SHIPPING AUTOMOBILES SOMETIMES BIG PROBLEM

General Manager James N. Gunn of the Studebaker Corporation Tells About Some of the Difficulties He Has Had to Face This Winter

Shipping automobiles from Detroit to New York via Jacksonville, Fla., or to Boston via Montreal, would strike the average person as a peculiar proceeding, to say the least.

As a matter of fact, this has not been done as yet, but if the present shortage of cars on some railway systems continues something very nearly approaching it may be a possibility of the future, according to General Manager James Newton Gunn of the Studebaker Corporation.

"Our prime problem today is not to sell or to make automobiles, but to procure cars in which to ship them," asserts Mr. Gunn. "During January and February the condition has been very acute and we have been compelled to resort to the expedient of routing whole train loads by roundabout ways instead of direct, so as to avail ourselves of cars which some roads could furnish us when others could not."

"Of course, as usual in extreme cases, there have been several reasons for this congested condition, the shortage of railroad cars being only one of them."

"In the first place, our product of

E-M-F '30' and Flanders '20' has enjoyed an unprecedented demand during the winter months despite the so-called slack times.

"To meet this demand we have greatly increased our factory facilities and force of workmen, with the result that January was the biggest January we ever had, and the past month (February) will be the biggest month in our entire history. Up to today (25th) we have built 3600 cars—and we are a little ahead of our schedule, which called for 4000 cars in February. Our schedule for March is 5000 cars, so you see we will easily build 50,000 cars in 1912 as we promised. Yet the demand continues to keep ahead of us all the time."

"This winter buyers have been more than usually insistent on deliveries—doubtless profiting by past experience, and feeling that a car in the home garage is worth two promised for spring delivery. Hence our shipping problem—and to show that it's a real one I need only cite two instances inside of last week when we shipped a train load of automobiles to Philadelphia via the Wabash to Ft. Wayne, Ind., thence Pennsylvania; and another train load for

Boston had to go via the Grand Trunk through Canada.

"These are surely roundabout routes, but they are not exceptions at all and give some idea of the expedients that must be resorted to when you turn out \$150,000 worth of automobiles a day, an impatient customer waiting for each of them—and a 500,000 car shortage of railroad cars to reckon with."

HOW THE CHARGE IS FIRED

Gasoline, it should be remembered (and all other liquids, too, for that matter) is not a compact mass, but consists of small particles circulating in ether, so that the question of not only efficiency, but the position of the sparking plug is an all-important matter. The question whether one spark is enough must depend entirely upon the size of the cylinder—and hence the bulk of vapor—together with the strength of the mixture and its density, as the spark has to pass over many spaces and spring from particle to particle until the whole has caught fire, so that the greater the volume the longer time must elapse before complete combustion takes place. Hence to merely obtain a good jump is not enough.

CAUSES OF END "KNOCKS"

Three things are responsible for the big end "knock," first, lack of oil; second, fitted too tightly in the beginning, it seizes up and melts the white metal; third, the nuts working loose.



CAUSE OF VIOLENT DETONATIONS

Loud explosions are more frequent when the ignition is retarded because when the spark is retarded too much the firing takes place at a late period of the power stroke of the piston, and as the exhaust valve opens usually, say, one fifth before the completion of such stroke, the two operations are so close together that the force of the explosion instead of expending itself against the piston rushes away through the exhaust into the silencer.

V-ENGINE DIFFICULTIES

A characteristic of V engines is that one cylinder gets more oil than the other, the larger quantity going to the cylinder which encounters the first swirl of oil from the internal flywheel or crank as it comes up. If the compression of such engines becomes a trifle weak, the scarred valves are tolerably certain to be those of the over-lubricated cylinder, and the other cylinder will often require no attention for some hundreds of miles further.



(Guaranteed 5,000 Miles)

FULL MEASURE—SIXTEEN
TIMES PROVEN ON GLIDDEN
TOUR TROPHY WINNING CARS

The victorious Glidden Tour team of three Maxwell Cars and Governor Hoke Smith's Anderson Cup Winner fought their way to victory through 1,454 miles of rough going on Sixteen Ajax Tires WITHOUT A SINGLE REPLACEMENT.

Worth considering: This particular demonstration of Ajax Full Measure Service, while more in the public eye, is not exceptional. It is enjoyed by thousands of Ajax Tire users who appreciate that it is backed at all times by a Fair and Square Guarantee of 5000 Miles.

Exhibiting at Stands F 519-520
The Automobile Show

AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER CO

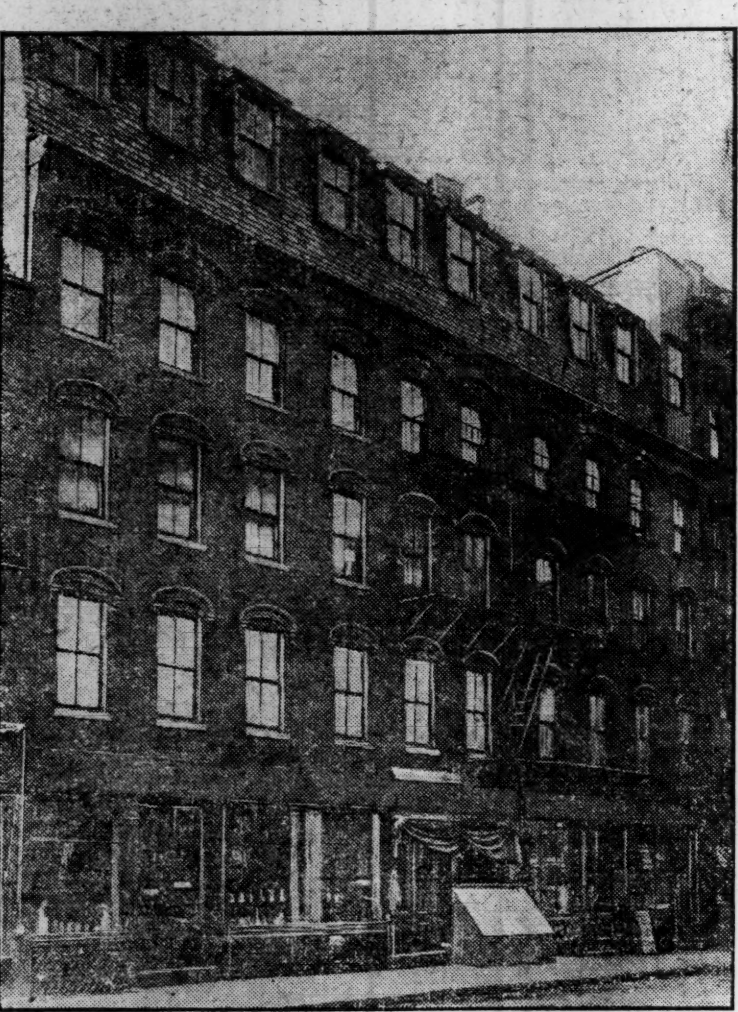
15 Park Square, Boston

Gen. Offices: 1796 B'dway, New York
Factories: Trenton, N. J.
Branches in Principal Cities



Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

TRANSFERRED FIRST TIME SINCE 1827



Houses, 150 to 158 Blackstone street, bought by Max E. and Charles E. Wyzanski, trustees, from Howard K. Brown et al., Edward H. Wiggins, broker

REAL ESTATE NEWS

BOYLSTON STREET PURCHASE

Francis I. Amory has purchased the large brick and stone apartment house, 1089-1091 Boylston street, near the Fenway entrance and opposite the Hotel Carlton, Back Bay. There is a ground area of 628 square feet valued at \$44,300 included in the total assessment of \$80,000. William D. French made the deal.

FOR BROOKLINE IMPROVEMENT

Joseph E. Worcester, trustee of the Pleasant Street Land Trust, has taken title to the extensive estate belonging to William Amory heirs, fronting 700 feet on Pleasant street and 100 feet on Dwight street, Brookline, and containing in all about 257,135 square feet of land, assessed for \$98,500. It is said with the opening of spring this land will be prepared for building houses, as the location is considered an admirable one for high class improvements that will find a ready market.

NORTH, SOUTH AND WEST ENDS

Individual buyers continue to show their confidence in Boston real estate, and the transactions reported today come from all parts of the more densely inhabited districts, evidently with an eye to future business possibilities.

Two five-story brick houses on 2090 square feet of land in the North End numbered 12 to 16 Cooper street, corner of Bartlett place have passed into the hands of Alfred Costanza, who purchased from Giovanni Carbone and another. The taxed value is \$31,000, of which the land carries \$12,000.

The Morgan Memorial Cooperative Institution and store, incorporated, have added to their holdings by taking title to 10 Osborn place, near Shawmut avenue, from Elsie B. Sheldon to the 2½-story adjoining brick building standing on 820 square feet of land. This is valued by the assessors upon \$5000, and \$1200 of this is carried by the land.

Another South End transaction was the purchase by Jacob Tarplin from George O. Thurston of premises at 38 Clarendon street, near Appleton street, consisting of a three-story and basement brick dwelling, together with 1040 square feet of land. The total taxed value is \$6400, and \$3400 is upon the land.

The improved estate at 52 Auburn street, between Chambers and Leverett streets, West End, has been sold to Abram Abraham to Fannie Millermeister and another who have just placed their deed on record. The ground area is 810 square feet, valued at \$1800, which is a part of \$6000 total assessment.

ROXBURY CONVEYANCES

John T. Hayes has purchased two improved properties from Rosa L. Hester, known as 38 and 50 Northfield street, near Tremont street, Roxbury. Each house is a four-story brick on 1009 square feet of land and is assessed alike, \$1000 upon the lot and the total \$3300 each.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
John P. Webster et al. to Bertha E. Arsenne, Denmark st., d. \$1.
Same to same, same, d. \$33,762.
John D. Eaton to Charles B. Gleason, Kingston st., q. \$1.
Benjamin F. Eaton et al. to same, same, q. \$1.
William F. Eaton et al. to same, same, q. \$1.
Caroline K. E. Wilson to same, same, q. \$1.
Mary J. E. Burnett to same, same, q. \$1.
Maria E. G. Whittemore to same, same, q. \$1.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings		
EASTBOUND		
Numidian, for Glasgow	March 7	7
Franklin, for Liverpool	March 12	12
Scotian, for Glasgow	March 14	14
Canopic, for Mediterranean ports	March 19	19
Megantic, for Liverpool	March 23	23
Ionian, for Glasgow	March 23	23
Laconia, for Liverpool	March 23	23
Majestic, for Liverpool	March 23	23
Lazio, for Mediterranean ports	March 30	30
Sailings from Philadelphia		
Morion, for Liverpool	March 9	9
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg	March 14	14
Manitou, for Antwerp	March 19	19
Ancona, for Mediterranean ports	March 19	19
Haverford, for Liverpool	March 23	23
Marquette, for Antwerp	March 23	23
Prinz Oskar, for Hamburg	March 30	30
Sailings from Portland		
Ascania, for London	March 9	9
Scottian, for Glasgow	March 9	9
Domion, for Liverpool	March 16	16
Ascania, for London	March 16	16
Teutonic, for Liverpool	March 23	23
Lake Erie, for Glasgow	March 23	23
Abigail, for London	March 23	23
Canada, for Liverpool	March 30	30
Sailings from Halifax		
Royal George, for Bristol	March 6	6
Royal Edward, for Bristol	March 20	20
Sailings from St. John		
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool	March 8	8
Gaunpian, for Liverpool	March 9	9
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool	March 13	13
Virginia, for Liverpool	March 13	13
Cassandra, for Glasgow	March 22	22
Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool	March 22	22
Powhatan, for Liverpool	March 22	22
Corsecan, for Liverpool	March 23	23
Athena, for Liverpool	March 23	23
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool	March 28	28
Victoria, for Liverpool	March 29	29
WESTBOUND		
Negantic, for Boston	March 5	5
Haverford, for Philadelphia	March 6	6
Empress of Ireland, for St. John	March 8	8
Lusitania, for New York	March 9	9
Teutonic, for Portland	March 9	9
Ivernia, for Boston	March 12	12
Celtic, for New York	March 12	12
Lake Champlain, for St. John	March 14	14
Canada, for Portland	March 16	16
Cymric, for Boston	March 19	19
Empress of Britain, for St. John	March 19	19
Mauretania, for New York	March 23	23
John Y. N. Stills, for St. John	March 23	23
Lake Manitoba, for St. John	March 23	23
Domion, for Portland	March 30	30
Lusitania, for New York	March 30	30
Sailings from London		
Minnehaha, for New York	March 21	21
Minneapka, for New York	March 28	28
Sailings from Southampton		
Olympic, for New York	March 6	6
Ansonia, for Portland	March 7	7
George Washington, for N. Y.	March 10	10
Philadelphia, for New York	March 10	10
Albania, for Portland	March 11	11
Manitoba, for New York	March 16	16
Prinz Oskar, for New York	March 16	16
Kaiser W. der Grosse, for N. Y.	March 20	20
Prinz Fried. Wilhelm, for N. Y.	March 20	20
Olympic, for New York	March 23	23
Ascania, for Portland	March 23	23
Amerika, for New York	March 28	28
St. Louis, for New York	March 30	30
Sailings from Glasgow		
California, for New York	March 9	9
Lake Erie, for Portland	March 9	9
Gedonia, for New York	March 10	10
Desperian, for Boston	March 10	10
Cameron, for New York	March 23	23
Ascania, for Portland	March 23	23
Columbia, for New York	March 30	30
Sailings from Hamburg		
Italia, for New York	March 9	9
Graf Waldersee, for Philadelphia	March 9	9
President Grant, for New York	March 14	14
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia	March 14	14
Prinz Oskar, for Philadelphia	March 23	23
Amerika, for New York	March 28	28
Sailings from Bremen		
George Washington, for N. Y.	March 9	9
Koenig Luise, for New York	March 16	16
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York	March 19	19

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 9

Mails for—	Conveyed by—	Mail closes at—	Supplies—
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Cape Verde, and Liverpool.	Campania	Tue., 5. 1:30 p.m.	3 p.m.
Azores, Madeira, and Madeira, via New York.	Codic	Tue., 5. 1:30 p.m.	11 p.m.
Ponta Delgada and Funchal.	Imperial Dewey	Wed., 6. 4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Europe, Egypt, West Asia, East Indies and South Brazil (except state of Rio Grande do Sul), specially addressed for Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Africa (except Egypt), Azores and Madeira, via Havre.	La Savole	Wed., 6. 9:00 p.m.	10 p.m.
Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Madeira and Africa (except Egypt), specially addressed for other parts of Europe, Asia, East Indies and Egypt, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.	Amerika	Wed., 6. 9:00 p.m.	10 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies, specially addressed for Azores, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.	Limona	Fri., 8. 8:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Newfoundland, via Halifax.	Oceanic	Fri., 8. 9:00 p.m.	10 p.m.
	A. W. Perry	Sat., 9. 11:00 a.m.	11:00 a.m.

Letters for Germany paid at the rate of two cents per ounce will be forwarded only on direct steamer from New York to Hamburg or Bremen.

Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies close Tuesday, 1 p.m. Wednesday and Friday at 3:30 p.m. for other countries mails close one hour earlier than time shown above.

Newfoundland parcels post, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes daily (except Saturdays) 5:30 p.m., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

St. Pierre and Miquelon, via N. Sydney, N. S., thence by steamer, closes at 5 p.m., March 3 and 17, and 7 a.m., March 4 and 18.

Parcels post for Newfoundland are forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's, Newfoundland, close daily, except Wednesday, at 12 m., 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, close at this office Wednesday at 9 p.m. for steamer sailing from New York Thursday.

All steamers take specially addressed correspondence.

Parcels post mails for Jamaica and Costa Rica close one half hour earlier than the time shown above.

Parcels post mails for Great Britain and Ireland close Tuesday at 11:30 a.m. and Friday at 5 p.m.; Germany Wednesday at 5 p.m.; Italy, Tuesday at 5 p.m.; Norway, Sweden and Denmark Wednesday, March 13, at 5 p.m.; Newfoundland, Monday at 5 p.m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for—	Conveyed by—	Mail closes at—
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Steamship	Boston P. O.
China	China	San Fran., Mar. 7. 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Awa Maru	Seattle, Mar. 7. 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Wilhelmina	San Fran., Mar. 8. 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Manchuria	Seattle, Mar. 11. 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Manchuria	San Fran., Mar. 14. 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Panama Maru	Tacoma, Mar. 15. 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only	Vancouver	Mar. 15. 6 p.m.

Supplementary mails to insure forwarding must be dropped in receptacles marked "Foreign" at the U. S. post office at San Francisco or at the Japanese consular post cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

Moore st., 93, ward 1; L. J. Costa; alter dwelling.

Idaho st., 69, ward 2; A. Brinton; alter dwelling.

Montevue st., 25, ward 23; Charles Gow; alter dwelling.

Sumner st., 38, ward 20; Barry Bldg. Wrecking Co.; t. d. dwelling.

Chancellor st., 41, ward 1; Mary J. Diamond; t. d. dwelling.

Gloucester st., 20, ward 11; W. B. Thomas; alter dwelling.

Washington st., 72-73, and Dix pl., ward 7; A. Shuman; alter mercantile.

Chandler st., 24-36, ward 10; Blanche F. Gallagher; alter U. S. post office.

Columbus ave., 187, ward 10; Church St. Methodist Episcopal So. A. L. Darrow; alter store and church.

Main st., 35, ward 5; P. O'Reardon estate; alter postoffice.

ELECTRIFICATION BILL FOR RAILROADS URGED BEFORE COMMITTEE

A continued hearing was given by the committee on railroads of the Legislature today on the various bills to provide for electrification of railroads in the metropolitan district.

Former Mayor Nathan Matthews of Boston spoke briefly in favor of the bills. He said the necessity for electrification is admitted.

James F. Jackson, former chairman of the railroad commission, said that as long as necessity required that locomotives should pour smoke and cinders into our faces and windows there was no escape. Now it has been abundantly proven that under such conditions as exist in Boston and its suburbs it is practicable to operate railroads by electricity, and he said the companies should be compelled to abate this public nuisance.

Mr. Jackson said that we face a railroad monopoly, but that need not disturb. The quicker that monopoly is rid of that makeshift, the Boston Holding Company and of the short-sighted leases with which it is burdened, the better, he said, as it will make one compact railroad unit which can be handled in the public interests.

Mr. Jackson submitted a bill providing that all railroads of standard gauge now operating or to be operated in Boston and the metropolitan district shall be equipped for operation by electricity, within such time as the railroad commission may determine. It is further provided that all such roads shall prepare and submit plans for electrification to the board of railroad commissioners on or before Jan. 1, 1913.

MR. TAFT TO PASS 18 SCHOOLS ON EVACUATION DAY

Eighteen schools will be passed by the evacuation day parade which President Taft will review after riding over the route. It is planned that all the school children assemble in the school yards and greet the President with songs and waving flags. The route of the parade has just been announced by William A. Leahy, secretary to the mayor.

The parade will start at 2:30 p. m. at Dorchester avenue and Columbia road and will proceed over the following route: Dorchester avenue, Andrew square, Dorchester street, East Fourth street, G street around Thomas Park, East Sixth street, H street, East Fourth street, I street, East Eighth street, K street, East Sixth street, L street, East Fourth street, Farragut road, East Broadway, West Broadway to Dorchester avenue, where the parade will be dismissed. This route is about five miles. The reviewing places will be on West Broadway.

The schools to be passed are William E. Russell and St. Margaret's parochial on Columbia road. Polish parochial school on Dorchester avenue, John A. Andrew, John Boyle O'Reilly and Short-leff schools on Dorchester street, high school on Thomas park fronting on G street, Benjamin Dean and Hart schools on I street, Capen school on I street, Gaston school on East Sixth street, Turkerman school on East Fourth street, Episcopal church home on East Fourth street, Lincoln school on East Broadway, Hayes, Parkman (including the Lawrence) and S. S. Peter and Paul parochial school on West Broadway.

NEW WAKEFIELD LIBRARY URGED
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Trustees of the Beebe town library, in their report issued Monday night, renew their declaration of the need of a new library building and recommend the opening of the library in the morning.

PRISONERS' BILL ARGUED
John G. Brackett, representative from Arlington, today favored a bill for the appointment of counsel for prisoners liable to imprisonment of more than five years and who are unable to employ counsel. The bill provides that counsel shall be paid for by the county. Mr. Brackett said the bill had been unanimously favored by the committee on judiciary and had been referred to the committee on counties for final report. Warren F. Spaulding of Cambridge also favored the bill. Levi S. Gould, chairman of the Middlesex county commissioners, opposed the bill on the ground of expense.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS HEAR ADDRESS
Mrs. J. K. Boulke, president of the Woman's Municipal League, addressed the Radcliffe guild on Monday on the work done by the league in installing sanitary conditions in cities.

BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS
Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE
W. B. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Boston.

ELECTROTYPES
Dickinson Electrotpe Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

ELASTIC WEBBING
Lapworth Webbing Co., 443 Summer St., Brockton, Mass., manufacturers of superior elastic webbing for hose and corset supports.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

SHIPPING NEWS

With the arrival of 15 fishing vessels at T wharf dealers' prices dropped off slightly today. The arrivals and their fares follow: Str Crest 83,000 pounds, str. Surf 66,000, schooners Frances S. Gruby 16,000, Washakie 15,000, Motor 7000, Pontiac 76,000, Regina 82,000, Thomas S. Gorton 63,000, Mary C. Santos 33,300, Manomet 4700, Rose Standish 3600, Richard J. Numan 6400, Flavilla 7000, Annie Perry 31,100 and Harriett 7500. Dealers' figures per hundredweight today were: Steak cod \$9, market cod \$6.25, haddock \$3.25 to \$5.50, steak pollock \$6.75, large hake \$7.25, medium hake \$5.25 and steak eusk \$3.75.

Reports from Gloucester say that the schooner Gossip sailed for the banks Monday to engage in a salt-cod fishing trip and that several other vessels are about ready to go, some of which will probably get away late today. The schooner Nickerson of Southwest Harbor, Me., is fitting out for pollock sein ing.

Laden with 8000 tons of general merchandise from China and Japan, the British freighter Indravadi reached this port last night. The steamer, under command of Captain Charters, was more than a week overdue from Gibraltar, having encountered adverse weather conditions. Only a portion of the cargo is for Boston, the remainder being assigned for New York.

Wireless despatches received here from the Red Star liner Manitou state that the vessel was 100 miles south of Sable island at 7:45 this morning. She is bringing 28 cabin passengers and will arrive here Thursday.

DR. FERGUSON TO SPEAK AT HARVARD

A. Foxton Ferguson, B. A. (Oxford), of London is lecturing in this country on folk-songs and folklore. He is on his second annual tour and is giving a weekly course at Brooklyn (N. Y.) Institute, before many women's clubs and girls' and boys' schools. His lecture before the Harvard University musical clubs at Cambridge comes March 22, and he returns to England the next day. Mr. Ferguson was a member of the special choir in Westminster abbey at the coronation of the King.

TENNYSON'S IDEALS IS THEME

"Tennyson's Ethical Philosophy: The Holy Grail and the Passing of Arthur," is the subject of the third lecture. Edward Howard Griggs in his course on "The Poetry and Philosophy of Tennyson," to be given in Jordan hall tomorrow evening. Upon the three succeeding Wednesday evenings Mr. Griggs' topics will be: March 13, "In Memoriam: The Period of Grief and Struggle," March 20, "In Memoriam: The Cantos of Faith and Love," March 27, "The Expression of Tennyson's Spiritual Message in Briefer Poems."

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DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES	
Louis C. Chase, 119 Summer St., Boston.	Comptograph Adding Machine and Millionaire Calculating Machine.
ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE-WRITER LETTERS AND HAND-DISTRIBUTING	
The Boston Mailing Co., 394 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.	
BUILDING CONTRACTORS	
Whitcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston.	
BOOKBINDERS EDITION AND MISCELLANEOUS	
Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston.	
DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE	
W. B. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Boston.	
ELECTROTYPES	
Dickinson Electrotpe Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.	
ELASTIC WEBBING	
Lapworth Webbing Co., 443 Summer St., Brockton, Mass., manufacturers of superior elastic webbing for hose and corset supports.	
ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF-TONE AND ETCHING	
Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.	
ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)	
McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.	
GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES	
Harrison Supp' Co., 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Box 10.	
HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)	
Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.	
INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS	
Hackley & Woods, 32 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.	
LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS	
A. E. Martel Co., 159 Devonshire St., Boston.	
MILLINERY GOODS	
Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats. J. P. Streble & Co., 639 Arch st., Phila., Pa.	
OFFICE EQUIPMENT, Steel Furniture	
The General Fireproofing Co., 161 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.	
PAPER DEALERS	
Andrews-Burr Paper Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.	
PAPER DEALERS (Wholesale)	
Bay State Paper Co., 271-273 Summer St., Boston, Mass.	
PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS	
The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.	
POWER, HEATING AND VENTILATING	
Cleghorn Co., 51 Battery March st., Boston.	
PRINTERS' ROLLERS	
Wild & Stevens, Inc., 5 Purchase St., Boston.	
STEEL CASTINGS	
George H. Smith Steel Casting Company, Milwaukee, Wis.	
WOOL	
F. N. Graves & Co., 234 Summer St., Boston.	
WOODEN BOXES & CORRUGATED PAPER PRODUCTS	
George G. Page Box Co., 1-15 Hampshire St., Cambridge, Mass.	

RECOUNTS EXPECTED AS RESULTS OF TOWN ELECTIONS ARE GIVEN

Nearly a half dozen Massachusetts towns will have recounts, it is expected, as the result of the close contests in annual town meetings yesterday. Foremost among those whose voters believe the results to be in doubt is Revere, whose election developed some of the closest contests of any town in the state, particularly in the vote for auditor and on the license question. The no-license majority was reduced from 652 to 184.

Other towns in which there were close contests and recounts are expected are Canton, where Ernest Guild lost by only two votes; Randolph, where Patrick McLaughlin was announced to be town clerk by a margin of one vote and town treasurer by nine, and Framingham, where Mrs. Lillian B. St. Clair was made a member of the school committee by 28 votes margin.

Women voters and candidates played an important part in several towns, particularly in Canton and Framingham.

ARLINGTON—One contest marked the election here. This was for the office of selectman. There were five candidates for three positions. Rawson had 680 votes, Bitzer 642, Noyes 618, Ryan 357, Birch 304.

The citizens voted to accept the act to extend the civil service act to chiefs of police.

WINCHESTER—Seven candidates for five places on the board of selectmen and four other contests were sufficient to bring out one of the largest votes for years. The vote on selectmen was: Preston Pond 734, William M. Belcher 726, William J. Daly 697, Addison R. Pike 690, Elbridge E. Jewett 633, George T. Davidson 624, Fred N. Kerr 542.

LEXINGTON—After a warm campaign officers for the coming year were elected. The big contest was for selectmen. There were three to be elected. There were five candidates, Frank D. Peirce, Henry A. C. Woodward and William H. Whitaker, seeking reelection, and George H. Childs and Edward P. Bliss. The successful ones were Peirce with 475, Childs with 448 and Bliss with 576. Whitaker received 324 and Woodward 295.

WATERTOWN—P. Sarsfield Cuniff, Wendell W. Patten and Wesley E. Monk were elected selectmen after one of the most exciting campaigns ever held here.

MIDDLEBORO—William H. Haskins was elected to the board of selectmen at Monday's election.

REVERE—Ernest Acker, selectman-at-large, was reelected with 1575 to 1398 for his Democratic opponent, Roscoe Wadsworth. Bruno Hartung was declared reelected in precinct 1 by one vote and a recount will be asked for by his Democratic opponent, Dr. E. W. Brown. Andrew A. Casassa was reelected in Revere Beach precinct, defeating James H. Gallagher.

Frank H. Farrell, Democrat, defeated Philip J. Myer and Joseph A. Porcella in precinct 3. One of the notable contests was in precinct 4, where William H. Gordon, Republican independent, defeated both Robert W. Harding, Republican, and Patrick G. Murphy, Democrat.

ABINGTON—W. L. Jones, James H. Dwyer, W. C. Leann, selectmen; D. R. Conighan, clerk; Granville Farrar, treasurer; W. L. Jones, James H. Dwyer, W. C. Leann, overseers; H. R. Burbank, assessor three years; W. H. Nash, tax collector; W. J. Shehan, school committee; Arthur B. Reed, water commissioner. License—Yes 261, No 390.

BRAINTREE—Selectman Henry M. Storm, who was opposed by John P. Robbery of his own precinct, won, 500 to 444. Tax Collector Frank A. Smith, who was opposed by L. Thurlow Torrey, won by 95 votes, and William C. Harrison, who was opposed for water commissioner by Elisha M. Thayer, won by 17 votes.

BEDFORD—Irving L. Hodgdon, selectman; George A. Skelton, treasurer; William G. Hartwell, overseer of the poor; David C. Cutler, assessor; A. Elmer Blake, tax collector; the Rev. George F. Piper, school committee; Paul B. Webster, water commissioner; David L. B. With, highway surveyor.

BELMONT—G. C. Flett, F. H. Kendall, David S. McCabe, selectmen; Charles H. Houlahan, town clerk; R. T. Brodick, treasurer; Irving B. Frost, assessor; R. T. Brodick, tax collector; Loring Underwood, Helen L. Wellington, C. L. Schroder, school committee; W. F. Grimes, water commissioner; Dr. L. B. Clark, board of health. License—Yes 104, No 463. Last year—Yes 81, No 386.

BREWSTER—Francis H. Perry, selectman, assessor and overseer three years; F. B. Crocker, clerk and treasurer; Charles W. Perry, collector; Emeline F. Hamblin, school committee three years; Eugene Farnsworth and Gilbert C. Ellis, auditors; D. E. Harwood, T. B. Tubman, J. L. Doyle, highway surveyors; Benjamin F. Fessenden, board of health three years.

BRIDGEWATER—Frederic K. Bonney, selectman three years; Edward A. Hewitt, town clerk; Edmund L. Sinnott, treasurer; Frederic K. Bonney, overseer of the poor; Frederic K. Bonney, assessor three years; John Mayo, tax collector; N. G. Wilcox, auditor three years; Mrs. Georgianna M. Cook, Charles R. Fitch, school committee three years;

Charles R. Smith, board of health three years. License—Yes, 201; No, 407.

COHASSET—Herbert L. Brown, selectman, overseer of the poor and assessor; Newcomb B. Towser, treasurer and tax collector; George Jason, Jr., Mabel L. Souther, school committee; George Jason, highway surveyor; Warren F. Snow, board of health. License—Yes, 179; No, 316.

CANTON—J. Herbert Landick, Frederick P. Drake, Thomas D. Mullin, selectmen and overseers of the poor; Walter Ames, town clerk; Robert Bird, treasurer; Matthew E. Callahan, assessor; Robert Bird, tax collector; Thomas J. Hill, Dr. T. W. Murphy and Joseph P. Sheanon, school committee; Michael F. Ward, water commissioner; John Buckley, Jr., highway surveyor; William A. Bense, board of health.

DEDHAM—Lester A. Newcomb, Richard A. Mandeville, John E. Fisher, selectmen; Frederick C. Cobb, town clerk; Thomas P. Murray, treasurer; John J. Smith, William Doolittle, overseers of the poor; John S. Shine three years, Herman Richter one year, assessors; Charles A. Turner, tax collector; Andrew H. Hodgdon, Dennis J. Hurley, school committee; John T. Kennedy, treasurer; Henry R. Alexander, sewer commissioner; Edward Knovel, board of health. License—Yes 357, no 985.

FRAMINGHAM—John T. Bowditch, David C. Ahearn, P. N. Everett, selectmen; Frank E. Hemmings, town clerk; Thomas N. Haynes, treasurer; Curtis F. Oaks, overseer of the poor; James E. Hall, assessor; William F. Richardson, tax collector; Dr. Enos H. Bigelow, Mrs. Lillian D. St. Clair, school committee; Henry S. Dennison, water commissioner; Frederick W. Howe, board of health. License—Yes 876, no 429.

ESSEX—Aaron Cogswell, Caleb M. Cogswell, Albion Riggs, selectmen; Eses Sargent, clerk; Benjamin F. Raymond, treasurer; George S. McIntire, J. Horace Burnham, David Corcoran, overseers; Albion Riggs, assessor three years; Joseph N. Tucker, tax collector; Joseph Simpson, school committee three years; Edwin H. Burnham, Frank E. Watson, William A. Lendell, Arthur M. Norton, Charles F. Patch, Joseph H. Harvey, Bertram W. Mears, highway surveyors; Caleb M. Cogswell, Dr. Ernest C. Steeves, Aaron Cogswell, Albion Riggs, board of health.

HINGHAM—William L. Foster, selectman; Edward W. Jones, treasurer; Lewis C. Cornish, assessor; James M. Dove, assessor; Alverson King, tax collector; Thomas H. Buttiner, George H. Lewis, Charles H. Marble, Benjamin A. Robinson, school committee; Charles H. Marble, board of health.

MARSHFIELD—Ralph C. Ewell, selectman, assessor and overseer, three years; G. H. Wetherbee, clerk; R. B. Sprague, treasurer; P. R. Livermore, tree warden; A. Bates, tax collector; E. L. Hitchcock, school committee; J. Ewell, auditor; Geo. H. Thomas, W. H. Weston, Geo. P. Thayer, road surveyors; John Baker, Henry Carver, B. P. Williamson, constables.

MANCHESTER—Horace Stanley, Frank G. Cheever, Edward S. Knight, selectmen; Alfred S. Jewett, clerk; Edward F. Stanley, treasurer; Horace Stanley, Frank G. Cheever, Edward S. Knight, overseers; Frank G. Cheever, one year, Walter R. Bell, three years, assessors; Edwin P. Stanley, tax collector; Waldo H. Tyler, school committee; S. Stanley, water commissioner.

MILTON—Maurice A. Duffy, Henry H. Barnes, Philip S. Dalton, selectmen; Henry Martin, town clerk; J. Porter Holmes, treasurer; Horace N. Plummer, Arthur H. Tucker, overseers of the poor; William W. Churchill, assessor; Josiah Babcock, tax collector; Anne R. Cunningham, Reginald L. Robbins, Phelan Apollonio, Percy E. Sheldon, Frank P. Fanning, Stephen C. Mitchell, school committee; Jesse B. Baxter, water commissioner; J. S. Lincoln, A. W. Draper, L. R. Burnett, board of health.

NATICK—Charles F. Pfeiffer, Charles T. Brooks, Edward P. Brennan, selectmen; James McManus, town clerk; Harry M. Ferguson, treasurer; Howard L. Moulton, overseer of the poor; John H. Craig, assessor; William T. Hall, Miss F. B. Rice, school committee; Henry M. Robbins, water commissioner; Frank W. Manchester, highway surveyor; William H. McCordick, board of health. License—Yes 974, no 1083.

NEEDHAM—Austin Potter, William A. Trobert, Henry T. Childs, selectmen, overseers and board of health; Thomas Sutton, clerk; Charles E. Stonewood, treasurer; William F. Casey, assessor; John L. Twigg, tax collector; Harry A. Carter, school committee; Albert E. Colishaw, water commissioner.

NORWOOD—James W. Conger, James A. Hartshorn, Sam of the poor; John F. Kiley, town clerk; Harold W. Gay, treasurer; Walter Blair, Miss Mary J. Nagle, library trustees; Aaron L. Goodwin, assessor three years; George O. Capen, tax collector; Sarah R. Bigelow, Alfred M. Ambrose, school committee; William F. Baker, water commissioner; Fred E. Coburn, board of health.

NORTH READING—Albert G. Barber, Irving F. Batchelder, Joseph D. Gowing, selectmen and overseers; Arthur P. Upton, town clerk; Joseph D. Gowing, treasurer; Irving F. Batchelder, assessor; Joseph D. Gowing, tax collector; Leland D. Batchelder, school committee; Frank W. Case, road commissioner.

READING—Alvah W. Clarke, Edwin L. Hutchinson, Frederick D. Merrill, selectmen; Millard F. Charles, town clerk; Alvah W. Clarke, Edwin L. Hutchinson, Frederick D. Merrill, overseers; Frank K. Black three years, Henry R.

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SANDWICH—George F. Dennis, John F. Giles, selectmen; Frank L. Howard, clerk and treasurer; George F. Dennis, John F. Giles, overseers; George F. Dennis, assessor; Frank L. Howard, school committee; Frank R. Holway, school committee; Jerome R. Holway, highway surveyor. License—yes 135, no 138.

SAUGUS—Henry F. Fiske, Frank P. Bennett, Sr., George Quamby, selectmen; Henry A. Parker, town clerk; Joseph S. Meane, treasurer; George H. Ames, Charles W. Bailey, Arthur C. Clark, overseers of the poor; Lewis J. Austin, assessor; Henry A. Parker, tax collector; George H. Ames, Jr., school committee; John H. Parker, water commissioner; Charles E. Light, board of health. License—Yes 290, no 732.

SCITUATE—Jonathan Hatch, selectman, three years; Jetson Wade, town clerk; William P. Richardson, treasurer; Jonathan Hatch, overseer of the poor, three years; Jonathan Hatch, assessor, three years; Fenton W. Varney, tax collector; Charles H. Waterman, school committee, three years; John T. Fitts, highway surveyor; Dr. H. F. Cleverly, board of health.

STONEHAM—George R. Barnstead, George A. Hinchliffe, Lester D. Holden, selectmen; George N. Green, town clerk; W. Padilla Gray, treasurer; Walter C. Bancroft, John G. Beede, Sylvester A. Lawrence, overseers of the poor; Alfred P. Rhoades, assessor; S. A. Lawrence, tax collector; Walter Gorham, school committee; Leander V. Colahan, public works board; John A. Walsh, park commissioner; Dr. M. D. Sheehan, board of health. License—Yes 303, no 713.

STOUGHTON—George W. Pratt, Cornelius Healey, Gurdon Southworth, selectmen; George O. Wentworth, town clerk and treasurer; Cornelius Healey, George W. Pratt, Gurdon Southworth, overseers of the poor; Cornelius Healey, assessor; Henry Fitzpatrick, tax collector; Edgar F. Leonard, school committee; William Curtis, water commissioner; Matthew Hayes, highway surveyor; John J. Rogers, board of health. License—Yes 369, no 621.

TYNGSBORO—Warren A. Sherburne, selectman, assessor and overseer of the poor three years; Enlo A. Braham, town clerk three years; Charles P. Littlehale, town treasurer; William E. Barry, school committee; Royal W. Gilson, auditor; Benjamin B. Lawrence, road commissioner three years; Perry A. Flint and Fred K. Sinclair, constables; Bertrand R. Currier and Raymond W. Sherburne, school committee three years; Horace T. Bancroft and Harry L. Littlehale, trustees of public library three years; Reuben B. Sherburne, cemetery commissioner three years; Charles J. Allgrove, tree warden.

WAKEFIELD—Andrew G. Anderson, Samuel E. Cutler, Frank A. Long, Charles S. Young, George E. Walker, selectmen; Fred S. Hartshorne, clerk; William F. Bowman, Albert T. Cate, Hugh Connell, overseers; Mrs. Ida Farr Miller, Edward E. Lee, school committee; James H. Kimball, water commissioner; Joseph W. Heath, board of health. License—Yes, 488; No, 960.

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WELLESLEY—Thomas D. Coleman, F. Howard Gilson, George N. Smith, selectmen; Frederick H. Kingsbury, town clerk; Fred O. Johnson, treasurer; Frederick H. Kingsbury, assessor three years; John H. Sheridan, tax collector; Charles A. Sibley, school committee; Charles E. Fuller, water commissioner; Royal Hatch, board of health. License—Yes, 95; No, 389.

WENHAM—N. Porter Perkins, Charles H. McQueeney, Arthur D. Prince, selectmen; William P. Porter, town clerk; Horace E. Durgin, treasurer; Arthur D. Prince, Nathaniel P. Perkins, Charles H. McQueeney, overseers of the poor; Arthur D. Prince, three years assessor; James E. Kavanaugh, tax collector; George V. Bowden, school committee; D. W. Preston, J. L. Cole, A. M. Harrigan, F. H. Tarr, J. D. Barnes, W. S. Putnam, H. N. Whiting, highway surveyors; William P. Porter, three years board of health.

WEST BRIDGEWATER—Harold E. Lyon (three years), Orvis F. Kinney (two years to fill vacancy), selectmen; Edward H. Crocker, town clerk; Frank L. Howard, treasurer; Harold F. Lyon (three years), Orvis F. Kinney (two years to fill vacancy), overseers of the poor; George F. Logue (three years), assessor; Frank L. Howard, tax collector; Herbert Holmes (three years), Lorenzo A. Power (one year to fill vacancy), Corioli C. D. Alger, school committee; George G. Tucker, road commissioner. License—Yes 26, no 141.

WINTHROP—Frederick G. Curtis, B. J. Keenan, W. B. Thayer, Jr., selectmen and overseers of the poor; P. B. Churchill, town clerk; Harry W. Aiken, treasurer; Henry M. Belcher, assessor; Harry W. Bartlett, tax collector; Frank Cook, school committee; Charles W. Howard, water commissioner; Dr. A. J. Dorman, board of health. Appropriations to be made March 11. License—Yes 275, no 1202.

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George L. Lawrence, 100 Main st.
MILFORD
N. E. Wilbur, 476 High st.

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HELP WANTED-MALE

ARTIST wanted who understands making and coloring of cards, labels, etc., for various businesses. Reply by letter, stating full particulars, to H. A. WALDRON, 7 Water st., Boston.

ARTISTS—Wanted, at once, two A1 artists on mechanical work, none but the best; apply by letter only. The PARK CITY ENGRAVING CO., Bridgeport, Conn.

ASSISTANT (high school), \$500 N. E. TEACHERS AGENCY, Y. M. C. A. bldg., Portland, Me.

BEATER ENGINEER wanted (paper mill). LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

BICYCLE, motor cycle repair man. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, young man, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

BOY wanted; bright, about 12 or 13. MANHATTAN MARKET, 122 Green st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

BOY wanted for light work in apartment house; good home; board to start. J. H. HERRICK, 98 Dartmouth st., Boston.

BRASS MOULDER, machine, South Boston, \$3 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclosed stamp for reply.

CABINET MAKERS, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

CABINET MAKER, Boston, 8 hours a day, \$16. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclosed stamp for reply.

CARDER wanted on barrels; prefer man experienced in handling and packing. C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

CARRIAGE PAINTER wanted, first-class. B. BELLEDEU, 35 Wareham st., Boston.

CHIEF wanted, small hotel out of town, 800 month. RICHARD VILLAGE EMP. & REF. ASSN., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, two-third, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

DIAPHRAGM, architectural, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

DYER, experienced in dyeing and finishing of goods and raw stock; woolen mill. C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

ENGINEER, first class, familiar with Fairbanks-Morse gas producer engine and Diesel oil engine; splendid opportunity with large manufacturing concern. Call C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

ENGINEER, third class, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

FARM HANDS, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

FARMER—a married man wanted who understands farming; good wages and home; no traveling. CHAS. A. DILLINGHAM, R. F. No. 8, Cambridge, Mass.

FIRMAN wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

GLASS CUTTERS, experienced, E. R. RYAN, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

HEAD WATER wanted for first-class house. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

JEWELRY REPAIRER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

JOB COMPOSITOR wanted, LIBRARY BUREAU, 224 Albany st., Boston.

LABORER, experienced, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

LATHE HAND wanted; union man; must be a good talker and demonstrator; must be able to handle machinery; permanent position; salary and commission; no traveling. MORRAN MFG. CO., Newport, R. I.

LATHE HAND wanted, who has been in charge of turning large lathes; permanent position; good salary. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

MACHINE AND RACKTENDERS wanted (paper mill). LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

HELP WANTED-MALE

SECOND HAND wanted in cloth room (cotton mill). LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

SECOND HAND CARDER wanted, night work; also second hand in spinning room; Massachusetts woolen mill. C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

SECOND HAND CARDER wanted, 8-8 card room; \$18.50; New Eng.; woolen mill. C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

STONE and makeup man, first class. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

STOVE PORTER, experienced; either white or colored; able to show good record of employment. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

TAILORS wanted, LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

TAILOR COAT PRESSMAN, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

THIRD AND FOURTH HANDS wanted, LEWIS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield; J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

TOOLMAKER, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

TURBINE HAND, Jones & Lamson, BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

WHEELER, shoe house wants 1 or 2 energetic young men, capable of making shoes and looking after stock; only those with references need apply; good opportunity for advancement. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. AL. BOSCHNICH & CO., 146 Lincoln st., Boston.

WORKERS on leaded glass, also 801-802 Franklin st., Boston, good references. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

WOOLSPINNER wanted, 20 spinning and 10 twisting frames; also 3000 spooling; \$25 a day; Massachusetts. C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

YOUNG MAN wanted who can pick out and analyze coarse cotton gray goods; \$15 week; references. C. H. CHISHOLM, Mgr., Dept. Skilled Labor, WOOL & COTTON REPORTER, 530 Atlantic ave., Boston.

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE

OPERATOR, experienced on custom-made corsets; one who is used to making alterations. Apply FRANCES L. THOMAS, 420 Boylston st., Boston.

SECOND GIRL, in Brighton family, neat down East Protestant preferred, \$4. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclosed stamp for reply.

TEACHER, country school, N. E. TEACHERS AGENCY, Y. M. C. A. bldg., Portland, Me.

TEACHER wanted, 6th grade; music, drawing; Normal graduate; \$600-\$700. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 7th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 8th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 9th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 10th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 11th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 12th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 13th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 14th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 15th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 16th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 17th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 18th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 19th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 20th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 21st grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 22nd grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 23rd grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 24th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 25th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 26th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 27th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 28th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 29th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 30th grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 31st grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 32nd grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

TEACHER, 33rd grade; \$700-\$750. EASTERN TEACHERS AGENCY, Inc., 6 Beacon st., Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

CLERK in factory or grocery store (reference furnished). STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclosed stamp for reply.

CLERK, shipping or office (residence Malden, 24 single); first-class references; \$8.80; mention 6822. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclosed stamp for reply.

CLERK (25), residence Dorchester; good references and experience; \$10.12. Mention 6822. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclosed stamp for reply.

CLERK, grocery, or meat cutter, residence Cambridge, age 42, married, A1 references; mention 6822. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclosed stamp for reply.

CLERK in law or real estate office (reference furnished). STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclosed stamp for reply.

CLUB WAITER, experienced, wants dinner work. J. P. HAWKEY, 22 Dwight st., Boston.

COACHMAN OR CABETAKER—Position wanted by a first-class coachman, or caretaker of gentleman's place; married man; thoroughly experienced; steady, temperate and reliable; first-class references. OLAF ANDERSON, No. 37 Hickory st., Bedford, Mass.

COLLECTOR AND SALESMAN—Young man (23), 3 years' experience in installing and repairing electric fans, etc.; good references. CHARLES E. DAVIS, care Mr. Loring, 433 Dundee st., Boston.

COOK, experienced, wants position as cook or to take charge. WILSON, 2 Columbus st., Boston.

DAY WATCHMAN or collector, competent, references. CLAYTON, room 445 Tremont bldg., Boston. Tel. Hay 475.

DECORATOR, 22 desires position as window decorator; will go anywhere; now working in retail store. C. H. WRIGHT, 100 Revere road, Quincy, Mass.

DETECTIVE, experienced, and bonded detective desires position as special agent for a corporation. G. S. CARR, P. O. Box 100, Newton, Mass.

ENGINEER wants position, temporary or permanent; private family; American; foreign cars; careful, reliable mechanic. 2 years' experience. GEORGE DUFFY, 49 Lee st., Cambridge, Mass.

ENGINEER, 3rd class, residence Hyde Park, 100 Main st., Boston. Tel. 6822. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, or enclosed stamp for reply.

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ENGINEER, 3rd class, residence Hyde Park, 100 Main

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ATTENDANT-HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT wishes position; experienced; good references. MRS. E. ALLEN, 37 Cliff st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 2-1000.

ATTENDANT wishes position; woman of refinement and education; references. MRS. MARCELLA WALSH, 354 Woodbine st., Roxbury, Mass.

ATTENDANT wishes position; willing to help with housework. DIANA BJORKBERG, 62 Dracut st., Ashmont, Mass.

ATTENDANT-Experienced woman of 30 desires position as attendant or elderly person; or would consider housekeeper's position. Tel. 2282-M Tremont.

ATTENDANT-Middle-aged Protestant woman desires position as attendant or housekeeper in small family; no objections to country. MRS. S. M. WILD, 908 Columbus ave., Boston.

ATTENDANT-Scottish Protestant woman like position as attendant for elderly lady; no objections to light housework; apply by letter. MRS. M. BURR, 223 Brattle st., Cambridge, Mass.

BEAVER wishes position in cotton mill, 10 years' experience. Mention 1630. CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2088.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter, 6 years' experience, wishes permanent position; best references; capable taking full charge. J. A. SUMMERMAN, 124 Chelsea st., East Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, d. e. and stenographer, 15 years' experience; desires position; all references. MRS. P. HOWARD, 1 Beacon st., room 60, Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, residence Roxbury, 12 years' experience; \$12; mention 6841. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 33 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2-2000.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter, residence Somerville, age 30, single, \$12-15; mention 6839. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 33 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2-2000.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier or general clerical work (residence Boston, single); good references; \$12; mention 6841. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 33 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2-2000.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer (residence Cambridge, 20); good references; \$16; mention 6842. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 33 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2-2000.

CARETAKER wishes employment caring for apartments; Back Bay preferred. ANNA DREW, 616 Columbus ave., suite 2, Boston.

CARETAKER-Capable woman wishes position; three years' experience; excellent references. DOROTHY BORTER, 100 Adams st., Milton, Mass.

CARETAKER-Neat, active young colored woman wishes position; first-class references. ESTHER HAWKINS, 28 Holyoke st., Boston.

CASHIER and office assistant, residence Roxbury, 12 years' experience; \$12; mention 6841. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 33 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2-2000.

CASHIER and office assistant (residence Malden, 20, single); \$9-10; mention 6847. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 33 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2-2000.

CHAMBERMAID wishes situation; will do plain sewing; best of references; Protestant. MARY LOW, 3276 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Boston.

CHAMBER MAID and LAUNDRESS, both very competent; references. MISS BAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., Boston.

CHAMBER WORK wanted for part of day or 9; Back Bay preferred. ANNA DREW, 616 Columbus ave., suite 2, Boston.

CHAMBER WORK and sewing wanted in private family; capable; references. MRS. M. B. BROWN, 379 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Tel. 264-W.

CEREBRAL position desired by young lady of refinement; good person, experienced; best of references. MRS. J. L. LAY, 1 West Plain st., Cohasset, Mass.

CLERKS desired positions. Tel. Fort Hill 2884. Address REV. J. W. L. LAY, 42 Bromfield st., Methodist Church, 42 Bromfield st., Boston (Working Girls Club).

COMPANION-Experienced Protestant woman desired by lady; preferably in the West; references exchanged. MRS. ALICE G. ARMSTRONG, Bright and Main sts., Waltham, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, thoroughly experienced on book and newspaper work, also some experience as proofreader; best references given. MISS HELEN JACKSON, 160 W. Brookline st., Boston.

COOK, capable, plain and fancy dishes; can take full charge; good references; references; city or country; large household no objection. MISS SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK and second maid, German Protestant; latter speaking little English; would do chamberwork and sewing; willing to travel; references. MISS SHEA'S EMP. OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston.

COOK in private family, summer hotel; institution wishes position. Mention 1632. CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2088.

COOK wants position in summer hotel; references. Mention 1637. CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2088.

COOK-Experienced cook, German Protestant, wishes position in private home or public institution; references. MRS. MARIE BLASCHKE, 8 Lawrence st., Boston.

COOK, reliable colored woman wants position as cook or general maid, would do day's work. Please answer by letter only. RUTH EYLER, 16 Tremont st., Boston.

COOK wants position in small hotel or all-round work in same. Mention 1638. CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 33 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2088.

COOK-Situation wanted by good cook; Nova Scotia; desires position; good references; city or country. Apply to MISS MCKREHAN, Emp. Office, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK and second maid, Swedish, competent and obliging. Best class references. MRS. BELLS EMP. OFFICE, 32 Fayette st., Boston. Tel. 2160 Tremont.

COOK and SEAMSTRESS, experienced, desires position; best of references furnished. MISS A. ANDERSON, 60 Birch st., Roslindale, Mass.

COOK and second maid (Swedish) desire positions together; excellent references. MRS. BENSON EMP. OFFICE, 60 Pleasant st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COOK and second maid-Sisters; neat young women; good cook and laundress; second or part-time. Apply to MISS MCKREHAN, Emp. Office, 120 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK and WAITRESS (Swedish) desire positions; waitress capable of taking light duties; best of references. MRS. A. BENSON EMP. OFFICE, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

CROCHETER, experienced, wants employment. MRS. CARIE E. CLANCEY, 61 Broadway rd., Exeter, N. H.

DAY'S WORK wanted in or out of town. MRS. A. JONES, 674 Shawmut av., Boston.

DAY WORK wanted by reliable, competent Protestant woman; or would do general work. Address MRS. ANNIE MACDONALD, 100 Washington st., Boston.

DAY'S WORK wanted, laundry work or cleaning. MRS. ELIZA TAYLOR, 20 Northfield st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER experienced cutting and fitting dresses; MME. L. DE NETTE, 804 Washington st., Boston, suite 3.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment. MRS. HATTIE MURPHY, 100 Camden st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, desires employment; can cut and sew. MRS. ROSS, 645 Washington st., Brighton, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT wanted; full charge of laundry; middle-aged American. CARL E. EASTMAN, 83-85 Tremont st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Experienced, capable Protestant young woman desires employment by the day or hour; good references. MRS. J. GRIFPIN, 103 Bostonwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK (light) wanted by young Nova Scotian girl (Protestant), with some experience; good references; washing; can do some cooking; good references. MRS. ANNA FRANK, 54 Harvard st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 311-W.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK situation wanted by neat, capable, trusted girl; Down East housework; fine cook and laundress; can take charge if required; references. MRS. J. GRIFPIN, 103 Bostonwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK, colored, would like place come. MRS. HELEN O'DRISCOLL, 120 Washington st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Reduced colored girl wants light employment of any kind; 8 to 4 o'clock. JULIA MORGAN, 63 Dundee st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Neat young colored woman wants day work, morning's work; references. MRS. J. GRIFPIN, 103 Bostonwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

GENERAL WORK, typewriting and driving (residence East Boston, 19); good references. MRS. J. GRIFPIN, 103 Bostonwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

LAUNDRESS, colored, wants employment at home or family washing. ADA L. EMERSON, 104 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass.

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EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT-Competent woman with experience, to care for one child and assist housework, when necessary. MRS. JOHN R. EUSTIS, 2621 Grand ave., Fordham Heights, N. Y.

ASSISTANT-Wanted at once, middle-aged housewife, elderly lady with house and duties of small family in Detroit, Mich.; good home. Address MRS. W. W. WATTS, 120 Taylor ave., Scranton, Pa.

DRESSMAKER wants good all-round good cook; no washing or ironing; references exchanged. MRS. W. R. GEORGE, Freeville, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK-Wanted, a capable, willing worker; girl or woman; good cook; no washing or ironing; references exchanged. MRS. W. R. GEORGE, Freeville, N. Y.

LAWYER-Experienced, willing, under \$10. AMERICAN SINGING, 100 Broadway, New York city.

MAID-Middle-aged woman wanted for general housework; good family; country; give references and state wages. MRS. O. KRIEDEL, North Wales, Pa.

MAID-Wanted, willing, industrious girl to general housework; good family; right party. MRS. N. GRAF, 126 W. 116th st., New York.

MAID-Three general (Nova Scotia) girls will go any distance, together or separately. MISS BAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., rm. 3, Boston.

MAID, experienced general work, wants position. MRS. J. GRIFPIN, 103 Bostonwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

MAID wants position at general housework in plain family; references. MRS. M. J. GRIFPIN, 103 Bostonwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER wishes position in hotel or near hotel; good references. MRS. R. B. HILDEBRAND, 3 Rocky Hill ave., Upham's Corner, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Experienced, capable Protestant young woman desires employment by the day or hour; good references. MRS. J. GRIFPIN, 103 Bostonwood st., Dorchester, Mass.

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Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

STOCKS ACTIVE AND STRONG IN A BROAD MARKET

Steel Attracts Much Attention of Traders—Manipulation Induces Covering by Shorts

LOCALS ARE FIRM

Persistent short covering induced by manipulative tactics on the part of bull interests has caused a higher price level in the New York stock market and a more cheerful sentiment. The firmness of prices in the face of labor difficulties in both Europe and America and political unsettlement everywhere has caused some wonderment. But stocks are held mainly by strong interests who bought them to prevent demoralization and to unload them at a higher level must be brought about by methods now being employed. That is about the sum and substance of the situation.

Steel was made prominent in the early trading today. Buying of this issue was conspicuous and forced the price upward and steadied the rest of the market. Good gains were made in a rather quiet market.

United States Smelting was in moderate request on the local exchange and it made an early advance. Indiana, Superior, North Butte and Calumet & Arizona improved fractionally during the first sales.

Stocks became active and stronger as the session advanced. Before midday Steel was selling well above 64, after having opened up 1/2 at 62 1/2. Reading opened up 1/2 at 155 1/2 and rose a point before noon. Union Pacific opened unchanged at 165 1/2 and sold up to 167 during the first half of the session.

General Electric opened up 1/2 at 163 1/2 and moved up to 165. International Harvester opened unchanged at 107 and gained two points before midday.

Local business was more active and broader than it has been for some time. Gains were general throughout the list. Calumet & Hecla opened unchanged at 46 1/2 and advanced to 46 3/4 before midday. Indiana opened up 1/2 at 157 1/2 and advanced well above 16. Wolverine opened up 1/2 at 115 and advanced a point further. United Shoe Machinery opened up 1/2 at 50 1/2 and advanced more than a point.

Prices eased off somewhat and the market became irregular during the early afternoon. The leaders, however, held up fairly well.

LONDON—Although the final trading was on a somewhat irregular range sentiment on the stock exchange was cheerful. Gild-edged investments ended at the top and home rails were firm, leaving off only a shade below the highest.

The influencing consideration was the renewal of efforts by the industrial council in the direction of a coal strike settlement. Nigerian tin issues took on a boom appearance and a good tone was displayed by rubbers and oils.

Americans were buoyant on the curb with favorable sympathetic effect on Canadian Pacific.

Rio Tinto at 72 1/2 showed a net gain of 1/2.

Berlin closed weak.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, two to four points higher: March 10.15 to 17, May 10.28 to 29, June 10.32, July 10.38 to 39, August 10.37 to 38, September 10.38 to 40, October 10.45 to 46, December 10.52 to 53, January 10.51 offered, February 10.55 offered.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton moderate business; prices steady. Middlings 5.00 to 5.10. Sales estimated 7,000 bales, receipts 75,000, including 65,800 American. Futures opened steady, two to four up. At 12:30 p. m. quiet and steady, 3 to 3 1/2 up from previous close: March-April 5.08, May-June 5.09, July-August 5.08 1/2, October-November 5.02.

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO. ST. LOUIS—Charles L. Holman, vice-president and general manager of the Laclede Gas Light Company, has been elected president.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; moderate north to northeast winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair; continued cold tonight and Wednesday.

The disturbance that moved up the coast yesterday passed over this vicinity last night and is now central near Nantucket, Mass. Another disturbance is central this morning near New Orleans, La. It is producing cloudy and rainy weather in the southern sections. An extended area of high pressure central over the lake region is producing pleasant weather with zero temperatures in the northern sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 10 to 12 noon 22
2 p. m. 20
Average temperature yesterday, 19 to 24.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 18 Albany 20
Nantucket 28 Pittsburgh 34
Washington 28 Des Moines 28
Philadelphia 28 Denver 14
Jacksonville 56 St. Louis 30
San Francisco 56 Portland, Me. 30

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:13 High water,
Sun sets 6:38 Low water,
Length of day, 11:25

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers pf.	4 1/2	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
Amalgamated	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	69
Am Ag Chem	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4
Am Can	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Can pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93 1/4
Am Car Foundry	53	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Am H & L pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4
Am Ice	21	21	21	21
Am Loco	33 1/2	34 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4
Am Smelting	73 1/2	75 1/2	73 1/2	75 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	103 1/4	104	103 1/4	104
Am Steel	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am T & T	145 1/2	146 1/4	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am Woolen	28	28 1/2	28	28 1/2
Am Woolen pf.	87	88 1/2	87	88 1/2
Am Writing Pa pf.	30 1/4	30 1/4	29 3/4	30
Anacosta	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37
Armstrong	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Armstrong pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At Coast Line	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Balt & Ohio	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Beth Steel	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Brooklyn R T	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/4
Canadian Pacific	228 1/2	228 1/2	227 1/2	228 1/2
Central Leather	18 1/2	19 1/4	18 1/2	19 1/4
Central Leather pf.	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Ches & Ohio	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Chgo & N Y	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Chi M & St Paul	108 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Chi M & St Paul pf.	145	145	145	145
Chi & N West	141	141	140 1/2	141
Chino	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Col Fuel	26	26	26	26
Con Gas	130	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Corn Products	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Del & Hudson	170	170 1/2	170	170 1/2
Erie	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2
Fed M & C Co pf.	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Gen Electric	163 1/2	165 1/2	163 1/2	165 1/2
Gen Motor Co	32	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Goldfield Con.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gr Nor pf.	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Gr Nor Ore	38	38	38	38
Harvester	107	109	107 1/2	108 1/2
Ill Central	137	137 1/2	137	137 1/2
Inter-Marine	18	18	18	18
Inter-Marine pf.	58	58 1/2	58	58 1/2
Int Marine	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Int Marine pf.	20	20	20	20
Int Paper	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
Int Paper pf.	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int Pump	28	28	28	28
Kan. City	26	26	26	26
Kan & Tex	27	27	27	27
Kan & Tex pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Lehigh Valley	159 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2
Long Island	44	44	44	44
L & N	155 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Miami	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
M & N	23	23	23	23
Monroe Pacific	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Nat Biscuit	143	143 1/2	143	143 1/2
Nat Lead	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Nevada Cons. Corp.	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
N Y H & H	140	140	140	140
N Y Central	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Northern Pacific	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	119 1/2
Northern Am	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Norfolk & Western	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Omaha	139	139	138	139
Ontario & Western	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Pacific Mail	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Pennsylvania	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Peoples Gas	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Pitts C & S L	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	31	31	31	31
Pullman	159	159	159	159
Quicksilver Min.	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4
Ry Steel Spring	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Ry Steel Spring pf.	102	102	102	102
Ryan Copper	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Reading	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Reading 1st pf.	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Reading 2d pf.	97	97	97	97
Repub Steel	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Repub Steel pf.	71	71	70 1/2	71
Rock Island	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island pf.	49	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Sears Roebuck	159	159	158 1/2	159
Sears Roebuck pf.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Southern Pacific	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Southern Railway	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
St L & F 2d pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
St L Southern	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
St L Southern pf.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Tennessee Copper	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Texas Company	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Third Av v	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Toledo St L & W	12	12 1/2	12	12 1/2
Toledo St L & W pf.	32	32	32	32
Union Pacific	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
United Ry Inv Co	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf.	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Utah Copper	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
U S Realty & L	67	67	67	67
U S Rubber	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
U S Rubber 1st pf.	110	110	110	110
U S Steel	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2
U S Steel pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Va Iron, C & C	57	57	57	57
Va Ry & Power	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Va-Caro Chemical	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Vulcan Detinning	22	22	22	22
Wash.	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Western Maryland	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Western Union	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Westinghouse	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Wheeling & L E	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Wisconsin Central	53	53	53	53

STEEL FOUNDRIES EARNINGS DROP

NEW YORK—The American Steel Foundries Company reports for 17 months ended Dec. 31 last shows gross sales of \$14,300,562, or at the rate of \$10,094,514 per year compared with \$17,173,740 for the preceding year.

The profit and loss account for the 17 months ended Dec. 31 shows total income of \$757,103, deductions \$1,016,134, deficit \$259,030.

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str Juniata, Norfolk, with 290 bxs oranges, 1081 bgs peanuts.
Str H F Dimock, New York, brought 5 bbls potatoes, 1202 bxs grape fruit, 132 bxs oranges, 45 bxs lemons, 145 bgs coconuts, 20 pkgs figs, 20 bxs dates, 547 bxs macaroni.

Str Gloucester, due tomorrow from Norfolk, has 492 bgs peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 1557 bbls, cranberries 28 bbls, strawberries 8 rel, Florida oranges 2067 bxs, California oranges 5852 bxs, lemons 93 bxs, coconuts 345 bxs, figs 20 pkgs, dates 20 bxs, peanuts 1081 bgs, potatoes 1875 bush, sweet potatoes 189 bbls, onions 2511 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today—1429 pkgs. Last year—1399 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.00 to \$6.10 in water, clear \$4.20 to \$4.80, winter wheat patents \$4.70 to \$5, straight \$4.40 to \$4.75, clear \$4.20 to \$4.70, Kansas hard winter patents, in job \$5 to \$5.50, in jobbing lots 50 to 35c higher; rye flour \$5.10 to \$5.80, Graham flour \$4.05 to \$4.80.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, No. 2 yellow 79c, steamer yellow 78 1/2c, No. 3 yellow 78 1/2c, to ship from the west, all rail, No. 2 yellow 78 1/2c to 79c, No. 3 yellow 77 1/2c to 78c, yellow 76 1/2c to 77c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 65c, No. 2 64c, No. 3 63c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 62 to 62 1/2c, 36 to 38 lbs 61 to 61 1/2c, 34 to 36 lbs 60 to 60 1/2c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.47 to \$1.49 100-lb bag, granulated \$4.05 to \$4.20, bolted \$3.35 to \$4.10; oatmeal, rolled \$3.80 to \$4.05 bulk, cut and ground \$3.40 to \$4.05.

Milled—To ship from the mills, all rail, brown spring \$30 to \$30.50, white \$30.50 to \$30.75, middlings \$29.75 to \$32.50, mixed feed \$31.50 to \$33, red dog \$32.75 to \$33, cotton seed meal \$31, hominy feed \$31.65, linseed meal \$39.50, stock feed \$31.75, gluten feed \$32.40.

Hay and straw—Western No. 1 \$26.50 to \$27.50, No. 2 \$22 to \$25.50, No. 3 \$18.50 to \$20, No. 1 Canadian \$25.00 to \$26; straw, red \$19.50 to \$20, at \$10 to \$11.

Butter—Northern creamery 32c, western creamery 31c.

Eggs—Fancy nearby hennessy 28c to 29c, eastern best 27c, western best 26c.

Beans—Pea, choice, per bu, \$2.05 to \$2.70; medium, choice, hand picked, \$2.50 to \$2.60; California small white, \$2.85 to \$2.95; yellow eyes, best, \$2.50 to \$2.60; red kidneys, choice, \$3.10 to \$3.25.

Potatoes—Maine, per 2-bu bag, \$2.40 to \$2.50; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Onions—Conn river, 100-lb bag, \$4 to \$4.50; York state, per 100-lb bag, \$4 to \$4.50; western, per 100-lb bag, \$4 to \$4.50; Cuban, per crate, \$3.10 to \$3.25.

Apples—Per bbl, \$1.50 to \$4.50. Fruit—Pineapples, per crate, \$2 to \$2.50; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, \$6.50 to \$9.50; strawberries, Florida, per qt, 35c to 45c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—1080 bbls 1640 lbs 113,853 lbs butter, 24 bxs cheese, 4374 cs eggs; 1911, 2074 bbls 2010 lbs 107,362 lbs butter, 472 bxs cheese, 6182 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

Today—5893 pkgs butter, 592 bxs cheese, 22,792 cs eggs; 1911—11,226 pkgs butter, 1646 bxs cheese, 18,584 cs eggs.

New York Market by Telegram

Butter market firm; unchanged. Cheese very firm; spec 18; average fee 17 1/2. Eggs about steady; lists 24.

Latest Market Reports :: Events of Interest to Investors

CONTRACTING FOR FUTURE SHOE BUSINESS IS LIGHT

Believed by Some That Custom of Placing Orders Seven or Eight Months Before Season Opens May Never Return—Leather Market

According to reports, contracting for next fall and winter's shoe business has thus far been light. Two months of the new year have already gone, and the time for making and delivering goods for the winter of 1912 and 1913 is reduced that much. Buyers are quite indifferent, giving little heed to urgent appeals for orders or the personal solicitation of the salesmen, a few of whom are on the road for the purpose of exploiting that part of the business. However, the information received from these men regarding the condition of trade for the coming spring is gratifying, and the preparations for the Easter season are a feature which creates much activity in itself, and when accompanied by weather commensurate with the occasion gives to business an impetus which stay with it well into vacation time.

It may be that the delay in placing orders which has been so conspicuous for the past two seasons is only temporary, superinduced perhaps by the unusual conditions which have prevailed in the leather market the past year or more and that a return to values and production normal in character and indicative of stability would cause a resumption of early ordering. Yet it is believed by some that the custom of placing contracts seven to eight months before the season opens is not likely to return.

This means driving the factories up to the limit, when orders do come, and requires the buyers not to be too exacting in deliveries. Present business is good in spots. The light weight grades are moving steadily and with what the mails bring, together with the anticipated orders from the local and New York markets, added to what remains in the reserve order-list will keep these factories "in commission" well into the spring.

While there is some reason for manufacturers of heavy goods to express dissatisfaction the time when contracts for winter goods must be placed is not far off and values high or low will be unable to stop the trading after it once begins. Manufacturers of men's fine shoes are receiving a steady mail order business, though they are almost too small individually to attract attention. The liberal amount of orders which they have had ahead of the cutters is being reduced, but there are enough to keep the factories active even though the fall orders are late in coming.

Those making the medium priced grades have reported little if any improvement. Orders are daily received but are largely of a sizing up or filling-in character. This line was also favored with a reserve business but recent shipments have in some cases exhausted it.

Reports from makers of chrome, kangaroo and other side leather shoes are still on the shady side of future business. The factories are being run to near normal capacity, but the need of new business is now plainly felt. Some think that a drop in prices might result in an immediate increase of orders, but this opinion is not shared by the older manufacturers. There is yet plenty of time, however, to produce all the goods which a winter's season may require.

Boys' and youths' shoes are moving quite slowly. Orders coming day after day are too small to claim the title of contracts. Advanced prices are accountable for this condition and though some of the large factories are in need of work there is no rumor of a break in the existing terms.

The split leather shoe which was considered obsolete for the past few years has again become quite a familiar sight in the above grades. The improved method of finishing splits and the high cost of other varieties of side leather have proved factors beneficial to split leather shoes. The outfit shoe made of oak and hickory, split, either nailed, machine sewed or goodyear welt has by its merit become a free seller with the jobbing trade and thousands of pairs are being made.

After a good season as Haverhill manufacturers have had for years the end of their reserve orders is in sight. New business will come for sometime yet, especially from what is termed "near by trade," but that of itself marks the drawing near of the close of the season's business. Reports show that there is work enough in sight and in prospect to run the factories close to May 1.

Yann is busy on certain grades of footwear, but on staples it is only fairly active. The high and medium patterns for button and blucher boots have had a good run of business and these with low cuts for street wear have kept the factories running for many months. Future business is not equal to what it usually is at this season of the year, but as that condition is similar to all other lines it lacks any disturbing element.

Manufacturers specializing in misses' and children's serviceable footwear report that they have all the business they can properly care for at present. A long and steady run has favored the factories and there appears sufficient work on hand to keep the help busy until the next season's demands begin to come in.

There is a marked decrease in orders for future needs among the children's and infants' shoe factories, but after a steady drive of about two years this condition is not at all remarkable but bears out the prophecy of several of the manufacturers. However, the factories are not below a normal output and as reordering

may start any day no fear for the future is entertained. Orders for slippers are coming slowly although they should be entered before May 1 to insure satisfactory deliveries as slippers shipped too late for the Christmas trade are regarded as undesirable stock.

The sole leather market as a whole is having a business in marked contrast to the shoe trade from which it derives the major portion of its activity. The demand for hemlock sole leather has been liberal since the year began. Some weeks were larger in point of trading than others, but no week has been abnormally dull, and this in the face of high values. The domestic trade has been very good the past week and cable orders have been liberal in number and volume of business.

Oak sole leather receipts are absorbed as they reach the warehouses, and the future promises a continuance of this condition.

Union leather had a fair week. Sole cutters are, and must necessarily be, the biggest operators, and though no large blocks were taken their frequent visits to the market make a month's business of good proportions. Prices are very strong.

Upper leather would bear the same comparison when certain grades are considered. Colored, mat and wax calf are in good demand, while mat calf has been short for many weeks. Almost the same might be said of the colored finishes.

Side upper leather is having a business beyond what might be expected when reports from the shoemakers using this stock are considered. Certain tannages are moving more freely than others but the demand in general is good.

Splits are still in good request. The domestic trade is very fair, while the foreign demand keeps up to a satisfactory average.

Patent side leather is still in the line of desired commodities, although it has fallen off considerably the past two years. Patent calf is a good seller and is a stock which may be depended upon to bring a steady and reasonable amount of business. The foreign trading is well up to the record.

Glazed kid is moving steadily but the lots are comparatively small. Much effort has been put forth to exploit this line of leather, but it is recovering its former volume of business slowly. The foreign trade is depended upon and reports show that much of it is going abroad.

DIVIDENDS

The Manila Electric Lighting Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 18.

The Liberty Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 28.

The Wamsutta mills' directors have declared a dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable March 15 to stockholders of record March 1.

The Globe Wernicke Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable March 10 to stock of record Feb. 28.

The Columbus Gas & Fuel Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 15.

The Buffalo Mines, Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable April 1, and an extra dividend of 3 per cent, payable May 15.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stockyards Company declared regular dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred and 2 per cent on its common stock, both payable April 1 to holders of record March 12.

Houghton County Traction Company declared a semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share on the preferred stock and a semi-annual dividend of \$2.50 per share on the common stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record at close of business March 10.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

	1911	1912
Exchanges	\$31,837,945	\$27,512,031
Balances	1,411,205	2,858,696

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$21,178.

NEW YORK CENTRAL EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Considering weather, January statements of New York Central lines are surpassing. So far from reducing business handled, the repeated heavy storms and extremely low temperatures were not ever a bar to increasing it.

SEARS-ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO—Management of Sears-Roebuck says early financing does not explain advance in stock, because none is contemplated in the next six months or more. This year's sales show an increase of 25 per cent.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

Report Shows a Decrease in Volume of Business Handled, but Earnings Loss Is Not Severe

A REVIEW OF YEAR

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reports for fiscal year ended Dec. 31 last:

	1911	Decrease
Operating revenue	\$157,487,413	\$2,969,886
Total net revenue	42,733,818	1,001,464
Taxes	6,320,000	451,331
Operating income	35,907,748	2,052,798
Rentals paid	5,517,111	690,779
Net operating income	30,390,637	1,362,019
Other income	17,226,474	232,372
Total income	47,617,111	1,594,391
Charges	14,208,700	1,167,270
Car trusts, etc.	3,390,609	230,571
Dividends	3,392,742	126,362
Depreciation	25,560,827	1,539,967
Deductions	6,265,887	728,719
Surplus	1,704,088	27,440
Previous surplus add.	25,092,810	1,081,195
Total surplus	26,796,898	1,108,635

Operating revenue of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh for the year ended Dec. 31 last:

	1911	Decrease
Operating revenue	\$40,110,500	\$4,003,284
Total net revenue	12,648,062	1,339,559
Taxes	2,222,905	111,257
Operating income	10,425,157	1,127,302
Rentals paid	1,490,078	107,127
Net operating income	8,935,079	1,020,175
Other income	13,292,313	190,470
Gross income	22,227,392	1,210,645
Fixed charges	15,724,757	280,235
Surplus	6,502,635	929,410
Dividend, 7 p. c.	5,000,000	—
Surplus	1,502,635	929,410
Total deductions	4,108,265	374,625
P. and L. surplus	29,270	512,478

Total assets and liabilities as of Dec. 31, 1911, \$80,642,067 as compared with \$83,225,834 in 1910 and \$87,034,916 in 1909.

The number of tons of freight moved on the five general divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1911 was 125,175,068, a decrease of 4,682,285, or 3.61 per cent; the number of passengers was 67,475,714, a decrease of 2,533,743, or 3.62 per cent.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 138,743,881, a decrease of 14,997,240. The number of passengers carried was 34,392,215, an increase of 300,781.

The operating revenue of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year 1911 was \$336,868, operating expenses \$261,210,277, and operating income, \$75,614,590, a decrease in operating revenue, compared with 1910, of \$9,865,630, and a decrease in operating income of \$3,650,990. There were 412,184,812 tons of freight moved on the entire system, being a decrease of 28,030,405 tons, and 168,725,921 passengers carried, an increase of 680,046.

There was expended during the past year for construction, equipment, and real estate on the lines west of Pittsburgh \$12,350,447, of which \$8,801,922 was charged to capital and \$3,548,524 to surplus income.

The expenditures were principally for new ore docks at Cleveland, and the elevation of tracks in Fort Wayne, construction of new yards at Moravia, and additional main tracks on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway and Vandalia railroad.

President McCrea's annual report contains the following: The New York Connecting Railroad Company—the capital stock of which has been owned for many years one half each by this company and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company—is constructing a railroad from a connection with the Long Island railroad, near the boundary line between the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, New York city, through the latter borough and over the East river and Randall's and Ward's islands, to a connection with the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad near Point Morris, in the borough of Bronx, and also a connection from said main line to the New York tunnel extension in Sunnyside yard, Long Island City. Contracts have been awarded for the steel work for the East river bridge, and its viaduct and approaches, on the north into Bronx borough, and on the south into the borough of Queens, Long Island.

Upon the completion of the railroad and the exercise of trackage rights to be obtained from the Long Island Railroad Company between the said connection and its Bay Ridge terminals on New York harbor, the freight traffic interchanged between the Pennsylvania and New Haven systems, now transported by floats between the Pennsylvania terminals on the west side of the Hudson River and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's lines at Port Morris—a distance of about 3 1/2 miles—thence moved by rail to Port Morris. The connection with the tunnel extension will permit a direct all rail movement via the Pennsylvania station, New York city, for the passenger traffic interchanged between the two systems. The New York Connecting route will materially increase the facilities for, and expedite the movement of the New England passenger and freight traffic, and will avoid congestion of the New York terminals and harbor, and the delays which often arise in float service.

About three years will be required to construct the New York Connecting railroad, including its East river bridge and viaducts, and the cost thereof—estimated at about \$15,000,000, in addition to the \$5,000,000, previously advanced in equal amounts by the two owning companies and represented by its capital stock and notes—will be provided for through an issue of its securities. The principal and

RAILROADS WILL UNDERTAKE NEW FINANCING, SOON

NEW YORK—Railroad financing necessary during the present year is believed to be only well begun by the large amount consumed in the first two months. On basis of this opinion, bankers hold that the bond market and also the stock market will be given sufficient support for a considerable time yet to allow this needed financing to be carried out.

Speculation as to what form the financing will take points generally to short-term notes. Up to this time over \$100,000,000 short-term railroad securities have been sold or authorized this year. That figure is about \$25,000,000 ahead of first two months of last year, which year was \$130,000,000 ahead of 1910.

Popularity of the short-term issue is further shown by total of such financing, industrial and railroad, arranged since Jan. 1, at the vast sum of \$135,000,000, which is 35.5 per cent of total financing by means of notes in 1911. If the \$12,000,000 Lake Shore notes, renewed for one year abroad, are included, it brings short-term financing for the first two months to nearly \$150,000,000.

In such financing the day of refunding comes early, and with some financing done last year it will be here soon. The large banks of New York have disposed of a large amount of their security holdings in the past three months. This should place them in position to support the market in connection with future financing expected.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CANADIAN PACIFIC Increase

Fourth week February	\$2,406,000	\$716,000
Month February	7,743,000	2,763,000
From July 1	78,510,306	10,822,715

MISSOURI PACIFIC Increase

Fourth week February	\$1,114,000	\$222,000
Month February	3,262,000	200,000
From Jan. 1	37,070,230	1,146,094

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN Increase

Fourth week February	\$224,000	\$34,000
Month February	752,000	122,000
From Jan. 1	7,287,835	817,294

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY Increase

First week February	\$172,326	\$19,134
Second week February	174,443	16,349
From Jan. 1	1,116,890	117,061

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SALT LAKE STE. MARIE Increase

January	\$1,009,961	\$108,516
Gross earnings	294,671	93,994
Net earnings	10,254,504	2,193,587
From Jan. 1	4,147,651	1,383,725

Chicago Division Increase

January	\$672,500	\$39,230
Gross earnings	106,124	7,398
Net earnings	5,458,826	54,751
From Jan. 1	1,441,548	170,095

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN Increase

Fourth week February	\$282,000	\$61,000
Month February	1,010,000	77,000
From July 1	8,303,119	144,837

Operating revenue

Operating revenue	\$945,875	\$110,198
Operating income	175,978	\$8,481
Surplus	62,655	40,482
From July 1	7,299,149	213,621
Operating revenue	2,270,510	238,450
Operating income	1,372,500	382,706

VANDALIA RAILROAD'S YEAR

NEW YORK—The Vandalia Railroad Company reports for year ended Dec. 31 last:

	1911	Decrease
Operating revenues	\$9,970,327	\$558,047
Net operating revenue	2,170,829	158,044
Taxes	332,457	21,974
Operating income	1,838,372	136,070
Other income	87,533	1,834
Total income	1,925,907	238,079
Charges	1,521,151	12,828
Depreciation	404,846	28,908
Dividends	401,684	328,636
Surplus	3,162	787,728
Previous surplus add.	840,517	107,672
P. & L. surplus	840,517	19,944

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Advance	Decline
Consols money	77 3/4	
do account	77 3/4	
Anaconda	37 1/2	
Atchafalpa	103 1/2	
Canadian Pacific	25 1/2	
St. Paul	108	
Erie	53 1/2	
Illinois Central	137 1/2	
Louisville & Nashville	134 1/2	
New York Central	111 1/2	
Pennsylvania	122 1/2	
Southern Railway	110 1/2	
Union Pacific	103 1/2	
United States Steel	108 1/2	
do p. c.	108 1/2	

NEW BOND ISSUE

Official announcement is being made of a public issue of \$125,000,000 20-year 6 per cent bonds of the G. Lyall & Sons Construction Company at 96 and accrued interest, carrying a bonus of 25 per cent common stock. The issued capital will be \$125,000,000, \$1,750,000 preferred and \$1,300,000 common stock.

AMERICAN BRASS COMPANY

CHICAGO—Chicago Brass Company, the largest subsidiary of the American Brass Company in the West, has been transferred to the parent company.

ADVANCE IN OIL

FINLAY, O.—The Ohio Oil Company has announced an advance of three cents a barrel on six grades of oil.

EXCEPTIONALLY SAFE BASIS FOR DOING BUSINESS

Country as a Whole Doing Fairly Well Notwithstanding Pessimistic Utterances That Are Heard

ASSUMING NO RISK

NEW YORK—In its March circular the Fourth National Bank says among other things:

Through the usual February decline in bank surplus the New York clearing house institutions, including the operations of the trust companies, lost last month \$20,564,000 in excess reserves. This has led naturally to a somewhat stronger tone to money rates, although the borrowing demand is still much below what is generally seen at the opening of March. Some important bond operations will be financed during the month and payments in connection with these, together with the usual outlays that have to be arranged for at the opening of the spring season, are likely to lead to a broader demand for money. The banks, however, are well equipped to meet these disbursements, although it must be remembered that the surplus is rather unequally distributed among the banks so that the average reserve holdings of most of the clearing house institutions is not abnormally heavy.

The uncertainties of a presidential year are holding back business in some quarters, especially in a few of the large cities. Such unsettlement is usually encountered about this time, but as yet it has had little influence upon the volume of retail trade. The country as a whole is doing a fairly profitable business, and, in spite of much that has been said to the contrary, the volume of orders that is now being received by some of the large wholesale houses is very gratifying. More than this it seems clear that the business is being done on an exceptionally safe basis with less risk than is ordinarily encountered. People are not spending as much money for luxuries as they formerly did, and the disposition in most classes is to go slow and not to assume undue risks at this time.

Both the banks and the trust companies have been investing heavily of late in bonds and short term notes. The reason for these investments has been the disparity existing between the income return from bonds and notes as against the relatively unprofitable rates bid for call and time money. The demand for corporation notes has now reached a state where the buying is probably broader than it has been at this season for many years past. Some of the trust companies have been forced to reduce interest allowances to depositors, owing to the inability of these institutions to pay the relatively high rates formerly allowed on checking accounts and come out more than even after setting aside the cash reserve required by law. This movement is likely to become general, extending to other cities than New York, should the period of exceptionally low rates for call money and short term loans be materially prolonged. The situation in this respect is different from what it was during the easy money market of 1904, for since then the cash reserve system has been so strengthened that banking institutions pretty much all over the United States are required to carry heavier cash accumulations than they were eight years ago.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 5)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Bradford, Pa.—Charles Rose, U. S. & Bradford, Pa.—R. W. Crabbe of Katz & Goldsmith, U. S. & Cincinnati, O.—Joseph Ginsburg of Marx Shoe Co., Essex.

Denver, Col.—M. D. Goldman and James Noble of the Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co., Essex.

El Paso, Tex.—Edward Pew, Essex.

Hopkinton, Ky.—J. P. Thomas, Essex.

New York, N. Y.—Joe Steiman, Essex.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PORTUGAL DEFENDS
HERSELF AND TURNS
ATTACK ON CRITICS

Senor Texeira Gomes Gives
Monitor Representative
Official Statement Upon
Prisons' Good Condition

FACTS ARE ARRAYED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Ever since the revolution and the establishment of the new regime in Portugal, enemies of the republic have attempted in various ways to circulate throughout the press disparaging statements with respect to the behavior of the present government.

In order to ascertain the actual facts of the case a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called at the Portuguese legation in London and was informed by his excellency, Senor Texeira Gomes, the Portuguese minister, that the reports referred to were as untrue as other reports which had been circulated by those who were opposed to the republic.

His excellency then handed over the following official statement the Monitor publishes herewith:

"The Portuguese legation is anxious to put an end to the campaign recently opened by the enemies of the republic to throw discredit on Portuguese institutions with the object of representing the republican government as lacking in humanitarian sentiments, and with this object in view they started the rumor that the political prisoners in that country were not only badly housed but suffered barbarous treatment."

Press Appealed To

"You are asked therefore to be so good as to publish the following in your trustworthy journal:

"During the sitting of the Portuguese Parliament on the 6th inst. the prime minister replied to an interpellation by the Deputy Senor Joao de Menezes, when he clearly explained the matter, pointing out that the prisons at present utilized were the same as those utilized by the monarchist government."

"Although, he pointed out, there has not been sufficient time since the establishment of the new regime to carry out great improvements, such alterations have nevertheless been made as are required to render them more salubrious."

"He stated also that the British minister, Sir Arthur Hardinge, the illustrious representative of Great Britain in Portugal, had visited and made a minute inspection of the prisons in the fort of Alto Duque and Trafalga, the two especially referred to as being unsuitable for the housing of prisoners from a hygienic point of view. He further announced that he had received a letter from Sir Arthur Hardinge in which it was stated that the accusations of the enemies of the republic were absolutely false and that, contrary to the statements made, the prisoners are subjected to a by no means severe regime."

Tactics Those of Enemies

"Once more the Portuguese legation begs to call your attention to the disgraceful tactics adopted by the enemies of the republic with the object of damaging the reputation of Portuguese institutions in the eyes of the public. It must not be forgotten, however, that these very institutions have, because of the liberal and humanitarian spirit of the men who directed them, as well as of the people by whom they were elected, earned not only the unanimous public testimonial of the representatives of the powers in Lisbon, but have called forth also the respect of the world."

The following are the actual words of the declaration written by the hand of Sir Arthur Hardinge, British minister in Lisbon:

"The British minister, Sir A. Hardinge, having visited the grandson of a British subject at the fort of 'Alto Duque,' and having also visited the 'Trafalga' prison, was pleased to recognize in a private letter addressed to the Portuguese minister for foreign affairs that the accusation of the barbarous and cruel treatment inflicted in the said prisons upon persons accused of political offenses is absolutely inexact, having verified, on the contrary, that the preventive regime to which they are subjected is not at all severe."

Portuguese Defended

His excellency further pointed out that such behavior as has been attributed by some journalists to the Portuguese republic is not consistent with the national character.

"The Portuguese are," he added, "anything but a cruel race, and they could find no pleasure in inflicting suffering on any individual. You will remember also that capital punishment in Portugal was abolished half a century ago. Some of the people may be ignorant and not very clean, but they are certainly not cruel."

Senor Texeira Gomes pointed out also, during the course of the conversation, on what humanitarian lines the revolution had been carried out. Referring to one of the accusations leveled against the republican government, he stated that on one of the occasions when the Jesuits were expelled from Sicily they were given but 24 hours' notice, and dire

SOCIALIST CONGRESS
IN LYONS REJOICES
AT GERMAN VOTING

(Special to the Monitor)
LYONS, France—The ninth socialist congress held at Lyons has assumed, in a certain measure, an international character. England, Germany, Italy, Bohemia, Russia and Norway are all represented, and the commencement of the congress was marked by speeches from the foreign delegates.

The triumph of the social Democrat party at the recent elections for the Reichstag is the occasion for rejoicing among socialists in every country, and enthusiasm has been manifested at the Lyons congress in consequence.

The success of the German socialists, however, is due very much to the political situation obtaining in Germany at the present time. Whether, if the balance of political power lay as much with the Reichstag as it does with the French and English Parliaments, socialism would have gained so large a following among the German people is, at least, doubtful. In any case, the success of the party in Germany does not point to a general growth of socialism in other countries.

Certainly in France, judging from the report given at the Lyons congress, there is no evidence of socialism having gained very much ground. L'Humanite, for instance, the most widely read of socialist papers, has been obliged to borrow 15,000 francs from the party funds, and two other provincial publications of the socialist party have found themselves in like necessity. Also, the membership roll has increased but by 200 since the last congress.

Among the questions to be discussed at the present gathering at Lyons is one touching on Freemasonry. Can a socialist be a Freemason? And on this point the French socialists do not seem to agree. It is probable however that there will be no ruling on the subject, and that it will be deemed advisable to leave the question to be solved by individual members.

threats were held over those who should remain.

"In Portugal, however, the situation was very different," he explained. "The Jesuits, who had already been expelled in the eighteenth century and had never really been allowed to come back, and had therefore settled in the country against the law, were allowed to go at their leisure and without undue pressure."

Jesuits Forced to Go

"The revolution," his excellency said, "was directed against them, and the government could therefore hardly be expected to quietly allow these people who had no right to be in the country to remain where they were. The comment made by the people would surely be that they had given their assistance to the government for the expulsion of the Jesuits, but that the government had not kept its word."

Referring to the statements published in some quarters to the effect that Portugal was willing to enter into negotiations with respect to the disposal of her colonies in Africa, the Portuguese minister declared with emphasis that such reports should be disregarded, as they were wholly untrue, and had been circulated by those who were anxious to cause difficulties between one nation and another.

"We have done much to improve our colonies since the revolution," his excellency explained, "for, to quote but one instance, we have stopped the manufacture of alcohol, and for that purpose we have bought sugar factories engaged in that trade, and for which we have paid altogether some £500,000. In this connection also the representatives of the Portuguese republic took a prominent part at the conference in Brussels, a part which was recognized by the representatives of the other powers."

Colonies to Be Retained

"It is obvious," he added, "that if we had any intention of parting with our colonies, we should scarcely be making great sacrifices. The fact is, we have not enough capital ourselves to develop the numerous resources of our African colonies, and we are therefore doing everything possible to encourage capitalists to further the industries and commerce in Africa."

"Our policy is based on our very ancient alliance with England, an alliance which was renewed after the establishment of the republic. Now, it is quite obvious that England would never allow any power to deprive Portugal of her territory; and I repeat that we have no intention of parting with our colonies, but on the contrary we are engaged in improving the administrative, moral, social and economic condition of these colonies."

"Another question which is receiving much attention is that of immigration in Africa, where the population is sparse. In Africa, also, it must be remembered, we are the neighbors of Germany and always, of course, the allies of England, and it is for this reason that we are anxious to give these two countries the preference with respect to the development of the industry and commerce, one of the principal reasons being that they know the country and are familiar with existing conditions. Our territory is guaranteed by our treaty with England, and the report that we are willing to entertain any proposal as to the disposal of our colonies, is entirely without foundation."

GREAT ENGLISH PAGEANT TRACES
THE HISTORY OF NON-CONFORMITY

(Copyright by Barratt)

The trial of Martin Luther before the Diet at Worms, an episode in the great pageant descriptive of the history of Non-conformity

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The history of Non-conformity was traced from the period of its inception right up to the present day in the great pageant which was held lately in the Horticultural hall at Westminster. Its times of trial and storm, as well as its day of prosperity have been depicted in the series of wonderful spectacles presented.

The first episode was Martin Luther before the Diet at Worms. A stirring scene where a great procession of choristers, acolytes and monks in gorgeous array marched in and surrounded the archbishop of Treves, was followed by the imperial procession of Charles I. and finally by Luther himself in his sober habit as a friar. The scene of Luther's thundering refusal to retract in the well-known words, "Here stand I, I can do

no otherwise," was very impressive. Then came John Knox before Mary Queen of Scots at Holyrood in which the Queen and her ladies were found working and singing when the curtain rose.

The birth of English Non-conformity formed the subject of the next episode. A Puritan wedding was taking place in a private chapel, when the officers of the law rushed in and arrested the whole party. This made a charming tableau, on account of the prim Puritan dresses, with white collars and gowns of gray and brown.

The story swung along in a series of thrilling scenes: Charles the First's visit to the House of Commons to arrest the five members who had made such a gallant stand with Hampden at their head; Cromwell and the Rump Parliament, and

Cromwell refusing the crown. Then came Milton and Marvell, the imprisonment of Bunyan, the trial of Baxter before Judge Jeffries, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth rock and a scene between Claverhouse and the Covenanters in Scotland.

Later Non-conformity experienced happier times, for a Non-conformist minister was received at the court of William and Mary. Then came John Wesley and Robert Raikes, who started the first Sunday school, and the first missionary ship, which was shown starting for the South Sea Islands. The final ground tableau was the "Triumph of the Puritan Spirit."

Some of the most beautiful scenes were copied from well known pictures, the costumes and scenes being carefully reproduced.

Jousting Carnivals
TO BE FEATURES OF
COMING EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The work of transforming the Earls Court exhibition ground into an Elizabethan town for the Shakespeare exhibition has now commenced. As has already been said in The Christian Science Monitor, this coming pageant which is to last through the summer months is under the direct superintendence of Mrs. George Cornwallis West.

The lake in the grounds will represent Plymouth sound, on the waters of which the Revenge will be at anchor. Exact replicas of the playhouses that once stood on Bankside, south of the Thames, are to be erected, and Queen Elizabeth's banqueting room is to be fitted up in one of the exhibition halls.

In the Empress hall there will be held the most perfect presentation ever given in modern times of the jousting carnivals that formed such a feature in medieval England. It is pointed out that these jousts will be real contests of skill, and that points will be awarded for each lance broken according to the manner of the breaking, and also for unhorsing or disarming an opponent.

Three thousand seats will be provided for spectators, and the entire proceeds of the tourney as well as the Shakespeare exhibition will be devoted to the national Shakespeare memorial.

RUSSIA TO BE PAID
ANCIENT WAR DEBT

(Special to the Monitor)
SOFIA, Bulgaria—The recent signing of the Russo-Bulgarian treaty providing for the payment to Russia of the cost of her occupation of Eastern Rumelia, is an echo of the Russo-Turkish campaign of 1877-78, when Bulgaria formed the theater of war and the little town of Pleyna rose to sudden fame.

The amount to be paid to Russia by the terms of the treaty just signed is 10,680,250 roubles (\$5,340,125), to be remitted in two annual instalments of 5,340,125 roubles (\$2,670,062), without interest, commencing with the present year and continuing until the whole debt is wiped out.

CUXHAVEN TO HAVE NEW HARBOR

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Ger.—It is understood that the Hamburg-American line has decided to construct at Cuxhaven a harbor of their own which will accommodate their 50,000-ton boats of the imperial class. Negotiations in connection with this project are proceeding with the Hamburg Senate.

OIL SOUGHT FOR BRITISH NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—It is understood that the admiralty has placed large orders with Scottish oil companies for liquid fuel for the use of the navy, and that a seaboard site has been acquired by government near the new naval base at Rosyth for the erection of oil storage tanks.

CENSOR OF PLAYS
TO HAVE HIS OWN
WORK SUBMITTED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The last act of Lord Spencer before resigning the office of lord chamberlain, was to appoint Ernest Bendall joint examiner of plays with Charles Brookfield. The mirth of the country which has been provoked by the appointment of censor will not, probably, be silenced by the simple process of appointing Mr. Bendall to share his duties.

The idea of celebrating Mr. Brookfield's appointment by the production of his own play, "Dear Old Charley," will soon be realized; and, as if this were not enough, the producers have hit upon another way of manifesting their humor. Every play in which any alterations take place has to be resubmitted to the censor. A few insignificant alterations have been made in "Dear Old Charley," which will now be submitted to Mr. Brookfield for his own license. It would be difficult to question the ingenuity of Mr. Brookfield's critics.

DANGER OF STATE
AID IN COMMERCE
IS POINTED OUT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Speaking at the annual dinner of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, Sir H. Llewellyn-Smith, permanent secretary of the Board of Trade, said that the beneficial exercise of the functions of government departments associated with commerce was proportionate to the degree of cooperation between those departments and the voluntary organizations representing commercial opinion.

State action, he declared, could never be a substitute for private enterprise, and it would be disastrous for this country if those who directly represented commerce allowed the vitality of their private enterprises to be impaired by reliance upon state assistance, however well-intentioned this might be.

EARLY ENGLISH
CANOPY FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)
WINCHESTER, England—An interesting discovery was made during the course of the excavations which are being carried out for the new buttresses on the south side of Winchester Cathedral. A piece of carved Purbeck marble was found which proved to be the lost canopy of the monument of Aymer de Valence, who, under the title of Bishop Ethelmar, ruled the see from 1250 to 1260.

EDUCATION IS A HELP IN ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Regulations have been introduced into the army making the grant of proficiency pay dependent on the holding of a third-class certificate of education. This ruling should result in not only raising the educational standard of the army, but in rendering the soldier more fitted for obtaining civil employment when the time comes for him to leave the colors.

COOPERATIVE PLAN
IN AGRICULTURE IS
FAVORED IN SUFFOLK

(Special to the Monitor)
BURY ST. EDMUNDS, England—Agricultural cooperation is said to be making progress in Suffolk. At Elmswell a co-operative bacon factory will be opened in March, which is under the direction of Danish engineers and a Danish superintendent. The cost of the factory will amount to over £8000. The capital will chiefly be supplied by the farmers, each shareholder being responsible for a certain number of pigs.

Another cooperative society, known as the Framlingham Agricultural Society, was started by Mr. Warren, the local schoolmaster, who, since he was inaugurating something new, had to stand being laughed at. He is now the secretary of six depots, and every farmer in the neighborhood is anxious that his eggs should be marketed by the Cooperative Society. This society marketed over 3,600,000 eggs in 1911, the total sales amounting to £18,000.

The Cooperative Distributive Stores in Suffolk have also taken to cooperative farming, and have purchased a farm of 290 acres at Stacey Camps for the society of Haverhill.

OSCAR STRAUSS
COMES TO LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Oscar Strauss has come to London. He is accompanied by 42 picked Viennese musicians who will form his orchestra at the Coliseum.

It is said that the withdrawal from their native town, even for a visit, of so many of its most gifted artists produced some consternation among the managers of Vienna, who loudly protested against it. Londoners are to be congratulated on their arrival, and no doubt will take full advantage of the privilege of hearing them play. Herr Strauss will himself conduct the orchestra at the Coliseum when selections from his own works will be presented.

PRINCE OF WALES
WILL BE PRIVATE

(Special to the Monitor)
BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—It is understood that when the Prince of Wales goes to Magdalen College he will enlist in the officers training corps, which under the territorial scheme has substituted for an ordinary battalion of Oxford men, whose members will be glad when necessary to fill up blanks in the commission ranks. The prince will begin by being a private in the corps.

FABIAN WARE WRITES PLAY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Fabian Ware, since retiring from the editorship of the Morning Post, has written a play entitled "The Chalk Line," in collaboration with Norman Mae Owan. It will be produced in London shortly.

NUMBER OF VESSELS
CALLING IN AT PORT
ADELAIDE IS RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In view of the briskness of all branches of trade and the expansion of the agricultural industry through the opening of new areas for settlement, it is not surprising that the number of vessels which called at Port Adelaide, the chief seaport of South Australia, during 1911 constituted a record.

This is the more satisfactory for the reason that the statistics reveal a steady annual increase in the trade of Port Adelaide and of Port Pirie (the second port of the state) during recent years. The number of vessels which arrived at Port Adelaide last year, including warships and government vessels, was 1061, of an aggregate net tonnage of 3,144,232 tons, compared with 1004 vessels of 3,021,521 tons in 1910.

In considering these figures it is interesting to note that in 1870 the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving all South Australian ports totaled but 287,989 tons. It is estimated that during the past year a total of 1,750,000 tons of cargo, including outward and inward merchandise, was handled at the inner and outer harbors.

The outer harbor is being increasingly availed of by large and deep-draught vessels. During the year just closed the accommodation was at times found insufficient, and extensive berthing additions and improvements are now being effected.

AGENDA OF LABOR
CONFERENCE HAS
STRIKING POINTS

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The Agenda paper for the labor conference which opened recently in Hobart contained some startling notices. One advocated the adoption of a six hours' working day, and another the establishment of a federal scheme of natural insurance (life and fire).

Others provide that any member of the labor party, whether in Parliament or not, who accepts an imperial title shall automatically cease to be a member; the establishment of a commonwealth-owned fleet of mail steamers for overseas trade, and another fleet of interstate steamers; the abolition of the high court and of the state governments and parliaments as at present existing, and the transfer of their properties and powers to the government and parliament of the commonwealth; and the adoption of the principle of preference to unionists and labor supporters.

FRANCE NEEDING
NEW TECHNICAL
FARM TRAINING

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—At a dinner given recently by the French National Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, at which M. Emile Loubet presided, M. Pams, minister for agriculture, contrasted farming in the olden days with the modern methods of today.

Although there has been great improvement, there is yet much to be done, he pointed out, especially with respect to the reorganization of technical training, a question which is receiving the careful attention of the minister of agriculture and public instruction.

NEW ZEALAND PLAN
IS PROFIT SHARING BY
AID OF GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The Governor's speech delivered at the recent opening of Parliament outlined a legislative program of a wide and progressive nature. Among the various items of this program the following may be mentioned:

A scheme of profit sharing by employees in business, the state to guarantee the capital required by the workers, with an indemnity to workers and employers against loss.

Concessions in the matter of railway fares to children.

A bureau of justice to give legal assistance at the expense of the state in defense of a man's rights and liberty when he has no means of his own.

The nationalization of the iron industry.

Education to be free from primary school to university.

STONE FOUND ON RAILWAY LAND

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The area of land purchased some little time ago at Mayne for the purposes of the railway department has been found to be much more valuable than was supposed. The added value comes from the existence of thousands of tons of hard porphyry, the stone being most suitable for "pitching."

WORKERS IN BRITAIN
ASK EIGHT-HOUR DAY
IN ADMIRALTY WORK

Mr. Churchill Points Out in
Replying That Parliament
Should First Discuss Any
Such Change in Contracts

ISSUE SERIOUS ONE

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—On the day following the interviews with Mr. Asquith, Mr. Pease and Mr. McKenna, deputations from the trade union congress waited on Mr. Churchill, first lord of the admiralty; Lord Haldane, secretary for war, and Mr. Buxton, president of the Board of Trade.

Replying to the recommendation that the admiralty might materially assist an attempt which was being made to secure an eight hours working day on the northeast coast if in all future contracts they would insert a clause that for admiralty work not more than eight hours a day should be worked, Mr. Churchill said that such a step would be a serious departure of a new and far reaching kind, which ought only to be made, if at all, as the result of a resolution following full discussion of the question in Parliament.

With regard to the objection to the action of the government in allowing naval and marine bands to compete with civilian musicians, Mr. Churchill replied that he did not think it would be possible to deter these bands from accepting private engagements. All the government could do was to see that there was no undercutting of civilian bands by service bands.

The deputation that waited on Lord Haldane raised the same objection with regard to military bands. The secretary for war, while expressing much sympathy with the complaints of civilian musicians, pointed out that the British public had acquired a passion for military music, and the war office could not deprive them of it. They took care, however, that there was no undercutting, that no engagements were to be accepted through agents, and that only such civilian engagements should be accepted as were consistent with their military duties. They could not stop individual bandmen from accepting engagements to play in civilian clothes when on furlough.

BRISTOL-CANADA
SERVICE GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISTOL, Eng.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company intend to add to their existing Atlantic service one or more liners of the "one-class" type. This would give, in conjunction with their Royal Line steamers, a weekly service from Avonmouth to Canada, and would complete a direct route for the whole of their emigration from England to points on their own railway in Canada.

SOFIA COUNCILLORS VISITING

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS—On Feb. 25 a party of nine municipal councillors from Sofia were received by the municipality of Paris and remained in the country as their guests for some days.

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THE HOME FORUM

W. D. HOWELLS AND LONGFELLOW

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS tells how he used to go home from Longfellow's house in Cambridge, Mass., after the meetings of the Dante Club, which was scarcely a club but a more or less fluctuating group which met at the poet's house and after listening to and criticizing his translation of Dante as it progressed were later his guests at supper.

"Often as I returned home," he says, "I was as if borne through the air by my pride and joy. I still think that was the richest moment of my life, and I look back at it as the moment in a life not unblest by chance, which I would most like to live over again if I must live any."

This, then, is another answer to the question his visitor put to him the other day about the experience upon which he looks back with the greatest pleasure. There have been many young authors who have revered and loved their literary idols, but the correspondent of the New York Sun who interviewed Mr. Howells feels that no one has given us a more delightful record of these youthful adorations than Mr. Howells has. It was written after a lapse of more than 30 years, and it is not often one finds such blending of young enthusiasm with mature discrimination. Even the perspective of years, however, did not dull his picture of Longfellow, of whom he

says almost all the finest things that could be said of any man.

Even his estimate of Longfellow's literary achievements grows rather than lessens with time. Twenty years ago he wrote of Tennyson's influence on him when he himself was a youth enamored of poetry and bent on mastering the art he felt to be the finest of all arts. He said then that no other poet ever had been as much to him as Tennyson had. But the other day, when asked if this was still true, he gave a qualified assent. "As a boy," he said, "I soaked myself in Tennyson. But I am growing to think more and more of Longfellow, of his simplicity and purity of style."

"How about the poets of today?" "Who are they? It is true that the general level of poetry is higher now than it ever was. Occasional poetry is of a far better quality than it used to be. I often see things in the Sun, for example, which are really beautiful. But there are no commanding figures among contemporary poets."

"How does contemporary American literature stand in other respects?"

"In the development of the short story we are supremely successful; more so even than the French. That represents the highest achievement of present writers from the point of view of comparison with other literature."

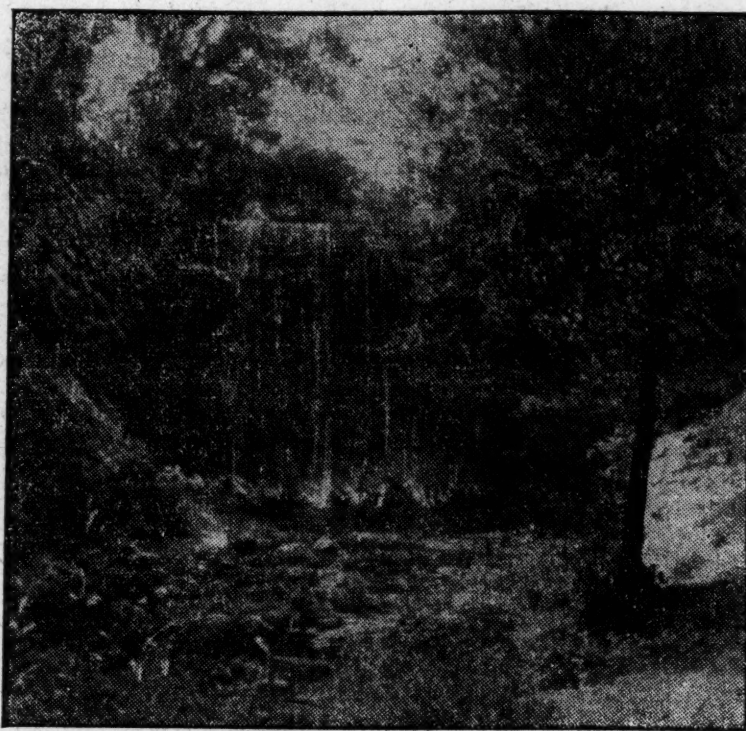
American Woman Poets

Discussing woman poets, a writer in the Ladies Home Journal refers to an American group by saying that no name is more familiar to readers of verse of the last 20 years than that of Miss Thomas. From the very start her work has had singular definiteness of form and excellence of workmanship. One suspects that she grew up with the eighteenth century books around her, so free is she from that confusion of the various vocabularies of the arts which blur the clearness of a great deal of modern writing. Miss Thomas has loved nature with a quiet loyalty that has infused itself into her work. That work is never feverish, excited, overstrained; it is quiet, calm, eminently sane. Among writers of verse in this country Miss Thomas expresses the classical mood and her style has the classical quality.

Women are represented in the very interesting revival of the poetic drama in this country. Mrs. Marks' finely phrased and finely imaginative play, "The Piper," has won a stage success and popular audiences have not been indifferent to the poetic feeling which runs through it. This may be also said of Mrs. Dargan's volume of plays, "Lords and Lovers." These dramas are by no means faultless from the dramatic point of view, but they abound in striking lines and one comes upon images and phrases which have a Shakespearean flavor.

Speak with the speech of the world, think with the thoughts of the few.—John Hay.

MINNEHAHA, LAUGHING WATER



FALLS NEAR MINNEAPOLIS THAT NAMED LONGFELLOW HEROINE

MINNEHAHA, Laughing Water, is a name endeared to all lovers of Longfellow, and it is pleasant to know that the name was given to a laughing, leaping river by the Indians. No doubt the poem has served to make the fame of the stream whence Longfellow took the name of his heroine, but it is a region of wild, picturesque beauty. It is not far from the great city of Minneapolis, which is a name of a quaint combination—enough—city by the water, from Indian and Greek words—for tradition says "Minne" means water in these Indian names.

The river is one of the side tributaries to the upper Mississippi, and the falls occur in a gorge about 50 feet in height. The falls as shown here are at their

midsummer state of leisurely progress. At other times the pressure of the water is greater and the falls show a more abundant flow.

From the falls, the gorge grows wider and wider every step of its mile of length. Through it flows the little stream, now bounding over the rocks and dashing merrily under rustic bridges, now growing wider and moving more slowly in and out among the willows, now meandering leisurely among the reeds and rushes, where it joins the Mississippi.

For the geologist this locality is a mecca worth making a pilgrimage to. The exposures of sandstone, limestone, and glacial drift, and the fossil-bearing shales are a page from the history of world-making that is easily read.

THE effective worker for the common good is the one who exercises tact and avoids arousing hostility by militant methods unless such methods are clearly desirable. The abrupt and defiant "Yes" and "No" may have their place; but Christian courtesy, kindness and conciliation usually bring the best results. This does not mean compromise of character or conduct, but consideration for another's point of view, care to keep on common ground so far as possible, common sense in dealing with those with whom you cannot agree.—Rolf Cobleigh in Congregationalist.

New Method of Illustrating Music Lecture

An entirely new and unusually interesting form of educational entertainment was recently given in London at the rooms of the Camera Club by Ernest Fowles, the well known pianist, teacher and examiner. Taking for his subject "Great Composers of the Nineteenth Century," Mr. Fowles gave a brief sketch of the lives and works of Beethoven, Schumann, Chopin, Brahms, Dvorak and Grieg, discoursing in a simple, popular fashion and avoiding all technicalities. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides showing portraits of the great men, views of their birthplaces and enlarged reproductions of pages from their MS. works. These examples of the masters were played by Mr. Fowles while the music was being shown page after page on the canvas, so that the listener was able to follow it bar by bar with eye as well as ear. This was the first lecture of the description given in London by Mr. Fowles, but he has already had a great success with similar ones in various parts of the country.

Imperial Poem Party in Japan

The fine arts in Japan have apparently official recognition. Reuter's correspondent describes the ceremony of choosing the best poem written for the new year. The subject was given by the emperor, "A Crane on a Pine Tree," and no fewer than 29,353 poems were received by the judges, 58 being commended and 21 read aloud at the imperial poem party. There were read besides verses composed by the court poetry officials, the grand chamberlain and other state officials and members of the imperial family. At the close of the proceedings a poem of the Empress was respectfully read three times, the Emperor's poem being read by each of the court poetry readers five times, the audience standing with bowed heads. The winner of the first prize was Lady Sono, lady in waiting to the Empress. Poems were received from America, France, Russia and England, as well as from all parts of the far east.

How easy it is for one benevolent being to diffuse pleasure around him; and how truly is a kind heart a fountain of gladness, making everything in its vicinity freshen into smiles.—Washington Irving.

Overalls in America

Most of our big men in the world of industry began by wearing overalls, for that, indeed, is the most thorough way to learn the trade and its fine points. It is the glory of the American social and industrial system that it affords a career for talent no matter how humble the beginning, and some of the best men have come up from the ranks, says the San Francisco Call. Indeed, this fact is so well recognized that men who are already at the head of great systems put their sons in overalls to learn the business from the ground up. It is the American plan.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Prank of a Poet

An incident from which Alton Packard got a lot of joy was in the nature of a prank played upon him by Edmund Vance Cook, the poet. He mailed to his friend Packard, from a remote southern town, a letter addressed merely to "Alton Packard." The letter had a time of it. It went to the postoffice department at Washington; then to the Press Club, Chicago (Packard is a member); then to the Redpath Lyceum Bureau, Chicago; then to Packard en route; then to Hotel Belmont, New York; then to the cartoonist's lair in the Adirondacks. When at last it reached the addressee, it was found to contain this only: "Dear Pack—If this reaches you, consider yourself famous. E. V. C.—Ladies World."

Many Quick-Witted Privates

A private soldier once rendered some slight service to the first Napoleon. "Thank you, captain," said the Emperor, carelessly. "In what regiment, sire?" was the instant response of the quick-witted private. "In my guards," replied the Emperor, pleased with the man's ready retort. This incident, with appropriate variations, also happened to Genghis Khan, Ivan the Terrible, Attila, Gustavus Adolphus, Louis XIV., Charlemagne, Alexander, King Alfred, Xerxes, Richard the Lion-hearted, and Henry of Navarre.—Success.

SPELLING PRESERVES SPEECH

SPELLING is lamented in many a school nowadays as a lost art. And the reason is found in the fact that time was when children learned a few things well, and when spelling was taught in a systematic way, by lists of the words that sound and are spelled alike. So the child was habituated to the forms by constant practice—as by the association of all the "cei" words together, or all those beginning with "kn," and so forth.

Now children are taught to spell such words as come along in connection with their reading and study, and thus all words become, as it were, exceptions, standing alone in thought and requiring special effort to remember.

Furthermore, of old one of the favorite amusements even for grown-ups was a spelling match. After the famous days of spelling matches, where one county might challenge another, there were years which most of us can remember when at an evening party it was thought amusing to choose sides and spell down. Such an amusement is rarely found among the games of the social circle today.

This love of exactness in detail which correct spelling connotes is something that the hasty and careless life of the day may well regret. It is said that

Whistler's love of harmony was such that he never wrote a letter without heeding the beauty and balance of the written page. A letter with a word misspelled is, for those who know the right rule, as great an annoyance as a false note in music is to the musician.

Children delight in learning to be right in things which they readily comprehend and this is why spelling served as an excellent educational training, for of course memory is chiefly concerned in it—until the study of foreign languages makes derivations interesting—and the child is trained in exactness and obedience to law in a way that is easy for him. During these formative years the memory is a very active faculty, and its use and training in the spelling class made it later a good servant. Perhaps to train the child to use his faculties is a more important work in education than trying to pour in so much general information. At any rate it would seem as if a language spelled and pronounced by everybody just as he might fancy would soon be no language at all, and would cease to be a common means of communication. It is uniformity in the details of speech and writing that preserves to us a common speech and this is an element in the question of spelling which should not be overlooked.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN LITERATURE

THE question of how stories are illustrated is one of perennial interest, apparently, from the recurrence of comment in the daily press. A hero with clean shaven face may be shown with a beard by the reckless illustrator, who perhaps is not good at making masculine mouths. A scene that is described out of doors under the stars may be depicted under the soft glow of electric lights, and a story of a yachting trip be set by the man of the brush in Alpine fastnesses where the pines are murmuring.

All of this is annoying to the reader as well as to the author, but these small discrepancies are after all the least of the reader's cause for complaint. Constance Fenimore Woolson is said to have lamented the fact that the illustrator of her book, "Anne," did not at all meet her idea of the character, and the readers may very well have had a very much divided sense of the heroine. Indeed, it is safe to say that the illustrator of a well-written novel is a personage very much out of place as a rule. He is not an artist of first rank in his profession and yet he is allowed to set his ideal of womanly loveliness or of manly pride side by side with the carefully wrought work of one who is a master of literary art. The illustrator with very few exceptions is some one who has no ability or training enough to do real portraiture, that sort of picturing of humanity which the good novelist aims at. The average illustrator has, let us say, about the "Airy Fairy Lillian" power of characterization of women, yet he is put into partnership with writers who have demonstrated their ability to paint personages that live on the printed page as a good portraitist's work lives.

Even the most clever of illustrators usually has one type which is clearly recognizable in all the men and women he draws. In other words he is not a sound portraitist but merely an idealist, of a sort, who reproduces in different

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LITTLE FOXES

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE proverbial little foxes that spoil the vines give many a man the greater part of his trouble. It is easy for right-minded people to hold great ideals, to reject great sins. The test of virtue lies in the daily routine where things are neither very heroic nor very wicked. In a crisis and at an extreme moment all one knows of good will come to his rescue. It is in the monotony or friction of the customary and ordinary work or play that the little foxes do their work; and a right religion, a kind of thinking that will meet them on their own ground and save the tenderest growths of right endeavor from their devastation, is much needed.

Now the particular teaching of true Christianity, scientific Christianity, gets right at the roots of things and at the small vines where the little foxes make

their attack, for it bids every man look to his own thinking and watch it well. And furthermore, true Christianity does not depend upon the human mind to correct itself, inasmuch as the human mind does not understand itself and cannot even recognize all the little foxes for what they are. The divine Mind must set the watch and stand guard over the whole question of temperament, habit and custom if Christian character and conduct are to flourish.

All of which is saying that human nature cannot be perfect of itself and by itself; that it must be aided by an understanding of divine Mind if it is to be regenerated. Human and personal efforts toward goodness are far better than activity in a wrong direction; let us not be uncertain about this. But human goodness without divine help can go only so far and has never yet been known to deliver men from sin and sickness and death. So we must look to divine Mind for help, as the Master Christian, Christ Jesus, taught and demonstrated; and as we do we find divine power as available against the little foxes as in the greater matters—and as necessary.

If the little foxes are in the last analysis wrong thoughts that assail us from within or without then the remedy for them is wrong thought; and while a better human thought is some improvement, undoubtedly, nothing less than divine thoughts can really exterminate the trouble. To lay hold upon divine thinking one must first find what divine thinking is; and the best way to ascertain this is to find more of what God is. Now the Scriptures declare, in many different places and in many ways, that God is Spirit; that God is Love; that God is good; that He is everywhere present, all-powerful, all in all; that He is Life and that in Him we "all live and move and have our being." To be all this He must be Mind, and good Mind; and we must "live and move" in Him mentally. Then in order to live in God instead of in the discord of a material sense of existence we have only to comprehend divine Mind somewhat and to exalt our thoughts to oneness with it. For instance, if we really apprehend God as the great everywhere present

divine Mind which is Love, and then link our thinking with this Mind by manifesting Love as best we can, we are showing forth God's image, something of the real man.

Because the Love which is God and is divine is above all personal attachments or dislikes, is impartial, universal and all-satisfying, it sustains in its appearing the good human qualities of charity, gentleness, patience and kindness; and so builds defense against the little foxes of gossip, fretfulness, criticism. Loving-kindness simply cannot feed on gossip; spite and its kindred qualities break forth in slander, but the right kind of love cannot. So to know God as Love and to bring into our own thinking something of this super-sensual love is to silence many little foxes that have disquieted us when only human love set a watch against them. In like manner, to know God as wholly good and as sending no evil upon man destroys a troop of the foxes of fear that flourished when God was believed capable of afflicting mankind. And to increase our faith because we have found logical reason for it in understanding better the ever-beneficence of a loving Fatherhood is to build strong walls between ourselves and the hungry foxes of doubt and discouragement that should never find our vines.

Really there are no "little foxes" because there is no error that is unimportant. Whatever defiles our thinking is no little thing; the fox is "great" enough to be dealt with vigorously however weak or harmless he appears. Many external things and happenings are unimportant. Yes, But whatever concerns virtue and purity and truth is so vital to us and to all that no tiniest fox should be permitted for a moment to molest it. Upon page 234 of the book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "Evil thoughts, lusts and malicious purposes cannot go forth, like wandering pollen, from one human mind to another, finding unsuspected lodgment, if virtue and truth build a strong defence." And we do learn and come with certainty to know that as we build with divine thinking instead of with human belief the time will come that no least fox can prevail against these sure defences.

BOSTON LIBRARY LECTURES

ONE of the interesting educational enterprises of the city of Boston is the custom of allowing any one who has something good to offer to present a free lecture with lantern illustrations, in the lecture hall of the public library. Here come any person with a propaganda deemed of really general import and speaks to the people with what eloquence is in him. Most of the lectures are given by the library itself, but the opportunity is there for others who will. For example, there are coming three lectures under the auspices of the Society of Printers, which presents three speakers, who handle "The Engineering Development of the Printing Industry," "The Graphic Arts Reproductive Hand Process" and "The Paper, Materials and Binding of Modern Books." These are all fitting topics for a library extension, but the subjects often range far, as, for example, a lecture given under the auspices of the New England Woman's Press Club last year on the subject of forest conservation in the White mountains.

This year the "Commercial and Industrial Development of Boston" has been a rightly civic topic, and art in various lines has been discussed and illustrated. "The Passion Play at Oberammergau," "Coronations of English Sovereigns at Westminster," archeology and modern newspaper methods are some of the other topics.

The Sunday lectures are not all illus-

trated and the subjects are more purely literary. "The Music of the Bible" was an interesting paper to begin with, by Louis Elson. Franklin, Gilbert Stuart, Lincoln and Longfellow, "The Story of Old Boston" and "The New England Home" have been or are to be characteristic subjects, but the series closes with a lecture March 31 of popular interest enough, a talk on "Aviation," by Anthony Philpott, with lantern illustrations.

The Skylark

Swift as an arrow from thy grassy nest
Thou tak'st thy flight to those blue
realms on high—
A winged joy gone forth on heavenly
quest,
Song monarch of the sky!

No nightingale with his impassioned lay
Thy trackless territory may invade;
He needs must linger all the summer day
And sing in cloistered shade.

Not e'en the eagle in his envious wrath
Can reach thy side; the kingly sun
alone
May wheel his golden chariot in thy path.
And share thine azure zone!

—Maria Louisa Adey, in Our Dumb Animals.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 5, 1912

Government and Commerce

IN THE larger sense, affairs of government and affairs of business are identical. Politically, governments rise and fall with the ebb and flow of trade. In the United States the fortunes of the Republican party for fifty years have been bound up with what is recognized as national prosperity. There is no valid reason why the Democratic party should not have had an equal share of the credit, except that it has been opposed to policies on the Republican side which have seemed to operate to the development and advancement of industry. Few will take the trouble to go back of the tariff, or other legislative devices for stimulating trade, in order to discover if, after all, the main source of American prosperity for half a century has not been the marvelous natural advantages of the country. At all events, business, directly or indirectly, has regulated politics and government for almost two generations. Latterly politics and government have undertaken to regulate business. The latest move of all is one in the direction of bringing government and business into closer touch.

Matters have been pointing this way for some time. Notwithstanding various proceedings brought against certain methods of doing business and the apparent disposition of the government to assume a stricter surveillance in commercial affairs than perfect freedom of trade would seem to warrant, it must have been as clear to Washington as to all other parts of the country that eventually the occasion for so many clashes between the government and business enterprises must cease. This could best be brought about by closer contact and clearer understanding. Something of this nature was evidently in the thought of President Taft when he prepared his message of last December to Congress. Something of this nature must have been in the thought of Secretary Nagel when he recently addressed the Boston Chamber of Commerce. This is made clear by the memorandum that has just passed from the White House to the department of commerce and labor. As outlined by the President, the coming together of government and business representatives would give the former the opportunity to consult the latter on all problems of trade supremacy; it would afford cooperation in the expansion of commerce at home and abroad, and it would provide a means by which government officers charged with the enforcement of laws could become acquainted with the complexities which surround their administration. Further than this, it is added: "Congress in framing new statutes affecting trade and commerce would have first-hand advice of an official nature."

It will be inferred from this in some quarters, no doubt, that the government is not altogether content with its own methods of procedure in carrying on business prosecutions so far; but no political capital should be made out of this. Not alone the administration, but the country in general, would be better satisfied if the laws might be interpreted and enforced with less of the sensational and spectacular and more genuine effectiveness. There can be no desire among right-minded people anywhere for a continuance of business unrest and disturbance; what is demanded is that business shall be regulated rightly and wisely. If this can be done through cooperation between the business interests and the government, that will be a much better plan than attempting to do it by arousing antagonisms. President Taft and Secretary Nagel should be encouraged in their attempt to bring the government and business closer together.

Jefferson Memorial

PROCURING the cash wherewith to erect a memorial to Thomas Jefferson in New York city can hardly be a difficult task, especially since the sum needed is comparatively small. Already prominent national and state officials, followers of Jefferson, are pledged to leadership in the money-raising campaign; and it may well be that the sum of the gifts will surprise the projectors of the enterprise. Hamilton, Jefferson's great rival as a political philosopher and constructive statesman, long since was honored with a statue by the metropolis, a natural priority of recognition in view of the great federalist's career in New York and also because his theories of state conform more closely to those usually held by persons of property. The demand that the Virginian Democrat also have recognition will very likely be indorsed by many present residents of New York born south of Mason and Dixon's line solely because of the Virginian origin of Jefferson. By others it may be aided owing to their substantial agreement with his theory of government.

What did Jefferson represent, and how far is the party he created loyal to his teachings? Jefferson stood for reduction of collective action of society to a minimum. The less government the better. He was for decentralization of power rather than concentration of the same. He had a secular ideal of civilization distinct from the theocratic conception of states deriving their ideals from Rome or Geneva. Education for citizenship and abundant honors for intellectual leaders and trained thinkers were fundamental articles of his civic creed, hence his paternity of the University of Virginia and pioneer provision for education of a technical as well as classical type. Pomp, ceremony and conventions he despised. Fully and unreservedly he accepted the French doctrinaire conception of democracy in a republican form, and whether drafting an indictment against Great Britain, making the organic law of a republic or serving it as President, he accepted as sound an idealistic conception of human nature and the theory that the best form of government is that of the people. Jefferson drew his inspiration from France; Hamilton drew his from Great Britain and her colonies' experiments with self-government. Jefferson trusted the many; Hamilton relied on the guiding, expert few.

Unquestionably of late years the validity of French theories of state and of democracy has been challenged. American statecraft has favored centralization of power. The individual is increasingly subjected to social control. State functions increase in pomp and splendor. Democracy itself is divided between those who would retain the republican, representative system and those who would revert to the "pure" democracies of classic Greece and Rome.

The next two or three years should be great ones for the Panama hat.

Motor Truck as Pathfinder

WHILE there is a large and increased demand for automobiles of all kinds in South America, so far both the pleasure car and the motor truck have confined their operations largely to cities and their immediate environments. Highways of the sort that would tempt any extensive overland travel are not conspicuous features of South American present-day development. When it comes to penetrating into the mountain fastness, to cutting across the immense pampas of Argentina, to scaling altitudes that modern engineering no longer considers obstacles of consequence the steel trail is the means chosen in the domain of transportation. Now and again an automobilist, more venturesome than his fellow, experiences the strangeness of a long journey across the southern continent, or a no less novel trip that takes him north and south. Machines have seldom been put to more severe tests than in those sections of South America which by reason of this inaccessibility have tried both the reliability of the machine and the patience of the operator.

That the time is near when motor trucks of special design will be needed for opening up the interiors of the countries below the isthmus seems assured. In the hauling of timber, the operation of mines, the conveying of laborers in territories formerly unfrequented, the motor car may prove to be a pathfinder of exceptional adaptability. There may be conditions to be taken account of in the tropics that are not in evidence in temperate climates, but the question of serviceability is one that manufacturers can answer to the satisfaction of all southern users, if they will but give the subject careful consideration.

It is the belief of those who know that in the future more attention will be paid to heavy machines, suitable for freight transportation, than has been the case in the past. It would appear, therefore, that a thorough investigation of what is needed in the tropical countries in the matter of machines to precede the railroad or to become its auxiliaries would be a paying proposition for any manufacturer anxious to secure a hold on the great market now imminent to the south.

New Income Tax Plan

FROM all accounts, the new income tax plan for the United States, launched by the House Democrats, is not to be treated on its merits at either end of the Capitol; it is probable that the President would find it impossible to treat it on its merits should it by any chance reach the White House. There appears to be little question that it would produce the revenue made requisite by the placing of sugar on the free list; its simplicity and the opportunity it gives for reaching a large class of well-to-do people who are now supposed to be exempt from an equitable share of the burden of citizenship appeals as strongly to a large element in the Republican party as it does to the rank and file of the Democracy. But like many other things that may be meritorious in themselves, it is tangled up in problems concerning the treatment of which men who otherwise would be together are far apart.

The bill will almost unquestionably pass the House, because the opponents of free trade in that body are in the minority. There is at present little hope, however, that it will receive the support of the Senate progressives. There are Democratic senators, even, who would much prefer to remain silent on this measure. Senator Brewster's remark that his progressive colleagues favored the income tax but were opposed to free sugar illustrates the point we have been endeavoring to make clear. Similarly, there are Democrats who favor the income tax, and who, generally speaking, are low tariff men, but who entertain serious doubts as to the wisdom of placing sugar on the free list.

In these circumstances it is clear that the income-tax device for preventing a deficit, or for providing a regular revenue, will not receive fair play. It will not be permitted to stand alone. In the very nature of things it cannot be considered at present apart from the free sugar proposition. But it seems to have made an appeal that cannot be drowned out by opposition to free trade; that may, perhaps, and at a much earlier day than some suppose, occasion its recall for possibly a better treatment.

It is pretty difficult in these times to know just what to do. Kerosene and gasoline, for instance, have each advanced two cents a gallon since the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company. Of course, there is the alternative of letting things alone, but nobody will take it.

FOLLOWING a stirring debate the New York city board of education has voted unanimously to revise the curriculum of the public schools, with the hope of simplifying the courses that are obligatory and eliminating "fads and frills." This is a laudable intention, no doubt, but much easier to declare than to execute. In this case surely it is not to be undertaken until the community that authorized expenditure of large sums for an investigation of the schools by an expert has had his report. When the facts disclosed by Professor Hanus of Harvard University and his assistants are before the citizens and have been accepted as conclusive data on which to base changes that may be recommended by him or by others, then would seem to be the time for a radical revision of the New York curriculum, and not before.

There is a cant of morals and manners as well as a cant of religion, and much of the demand for "simplicity" that arises today is spurious in quality and has no basis in the facts. The modern youth and the modern parent cannot be induced to take up with any reaction in education that demands a return to the three R's and the village school. A complex social order demands variously informed and variously trained participants. Society must devise an educational system and pedagogical method that will develop adults whose youth will have been utilized to fit them for a complex and not a simple state of society. It is quite easy to carry to an extreme the principle of diversity of interests and studies in primary and secondary schools. Educational systems may be devised and imposed upon constituencies not equal to the task of operating or appreciating them; and where this is the case the ideal has to be adjusted to what is possible, leaving to time the duty of later defining another step on the way to the completer school life.

Of course, the unanimity of action reported from New York would seem to imply that there is a basis for the dissatisfaction that

After "Faddists" in the Schools

apparently exists there with the results of the public school system as at present organized on the curriculum side. The radical changes in population now under way in the metropolis of themselves would make some alteration of the educational program necessary, were there no other factors entering in.

Given swiftly increasing complexity of social life, an era of striking modifications of traditions lying ahead and intensified demand for an education that trains toward economic independence of women as well as men, and how reactionary is the point of view that demands that public schools be stripped bare of the newer courses of study, the more modern adjuncts of teaching, and that the old-time simplicity be resumed! Much wiser would be provision by cities of such living conditions in homes, on the streets and in places of amusement as would conserve the best energies of pupils for the process of gaining a broad education. Here is where the state and the family have crucial relations with the schools. Normal, well-disciplined children, sufficiently nourished, suitably refreshed and kept aloof from extraneous diversions that are better sampled by adults, do not find it impossible to meet school courses reasonably expanded to meet contemporary demands and needs.

The Hill Towns' Prayer

WITHOUT siding for or against any particular legislation involved in the controversy it yet is open to a student of changing conditions in rural New England to note the "Prayer from the Hills" which towns in western Massachusetts, wishing better transportation facilities, have formulated and made public. Claiming that for long the cities have been growing at the expense of the hill villages and towns, taking wealth both in the form of stalwart youth and state taxes for improvements benefiting chiefly the large centers of population, the towns now say that it is time for the cities to quit blocking measures that promise to revivify the rural districts. Renewed interest in agriculture more skilfully administered, replanting of orchards that will furnish fruit for urban consumers, use of "white coal"—electricity—for small industries, increase of the number of summer residents—these are factors entering into a renaissance of New England country life. To make this restoration as effective as it should be and to crown the process of rehabilitation there must be, from village to village, modern transit facilities such as electricity alone can provide.

There is tactical shrewdness in this appeal just at a time when Boston is asking the Legislature for extension of power to be used by the board of port directors. Moreover, there is essential justice in the claim that it is not altogether fair for a section of the state that is already profiting considerably by electrification of its highway routes of travel to stand in the way of another region of the state that would profit in the same way. What legislators called upon to deal with this matter must, of course, bear in mind is not the short but the long view of the problem; and care must be taken that these rural communities, in their desire for tangible immediate relief, shall not underestimate the enduring moral and pecuniary results of what might prove to be only secondarily helpful to villages and towns now clamorous for an outlet to the larger world.

The social program of the commonwealth, crystallized into law, must be a compromise and adjustment between rival sections, rival classes and rival parties. The tendency of the time is to overstress the urban point of view, the city problem, the desires and will of the wage-earner and of the employer who manufactures goods on a large scale. An appeal like this from the hill towns, phrased as rhetorically and pathetically as it is, serves to remind Massachusetts that it must not overlook regions where tillers of the soil predominate and where industries flourish in which owner and operatives still have friendly personal relations, exemplifying the original democratic structure of New England town life.

"Blue-Sky Law" for New Jersey

NEW JERSEY has become famous or notorious, according to circumstances, as the "mother of trusts," the "mother of corporations." Many of the charters it has granted in recent years have not proved to be conducive to public welfare. The state has been severely criticized because of the freedom with which it has granted articles of incorporation to big and little concerns that would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to obtain recognition elsewhere. At length, however, there appears to be a strong probability that New Jersey will relieve itself of such odium as has come to it through the looseness of its incorporation laws. If a measure just introduced in the Legislature by Prof. John D. Gill, Republican member from Mercer county, shall be enacted, the "wild-cat" corporation will practically be ruled out of the state. The Gill bill, it seems, is an adaptation of the famous Kansas "blue-sky law," so called because it was intended to shed the clear light of day upon joint stock undertakings.

Under the provisions of the measure drafted to meet the peculiar needs of New Jersey, every corporation organized in that state, before offering any stock, bond or security for sale, must file with the banking commissioner an itemized statement of its financial condition, the plan upon which it purposes to do business, a copy of its charter, by-laws and all contracts that it proposes to make with stockholders, these to be verified by the head of the company. Every company granted a license to do business is to be subject to examination at any time by the banking department, and, in addition, the company must file semi-annual statements with that department.

The provision that is most likely to give the dishonest or reckless organizer pause is one which declares that any person who shall knowingly or wilfully subscribe to, or make, or cause to be made, any false statement or false entry in any book of such investment company, or exhibit any false paper with the intent of deceiving any person authorized to examine into the affairs of such investment company, or shall make or publish any false statement of the financial condition of such investment company, or the stocks, bonds or other securities by it offered for sale, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$10,000, and shall be imprisoned for not less than one year nor more than ten years in the state penitentiary.

This is drastic, but it seems to be in the interest of the public. It is understood that the attorney-general, as well as the secretary of state and the banking and insurance commissioner approve of it. New Jersey has for years been used as a tool by promoters of dishonest corporations that have preyed upon the entire country, and a law to check this kind of business will give general satisfaction.